CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28680—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F. I. C., F. C. S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3368	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cosovich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 5th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,675 tons, on the 6th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER,

FITTED WITH KIESELGUHR MEDIUM.

For Attaching Direct to the Main.

It will filter either small or large quantities, absolutely free from ALL IMPURITIES, SOLID PARTICLES, and GERMS; all the Metal parts are Nickel-Plated, and it is fitted with a patent mechanical cleansing arrangement. These Filters are specially suited for Hospitals, Clubs, Hotels, Factories, and Private Houses.

Price, Rs. 75.

AND MAY BE SEEN WORKING AT

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CREOLIN PREPARATIONS.

Introduced to the Medical Profession by

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LD.

CREOLIN.—A refined preparation of Jeyes' Fluid, a non-poisonous substitute for Carbolic Acid, Corrosive Sublimate, or Iodoform. Per Bottle Re. 1, Rs. 2-4, and Rs. 6.

LANO-CREOLIN.—Made with Unguentum Lanolini as a base; contains 5 per cent. of Creolin, and has advantages not possessed by ointments made with glycerine oils, vaseline, or lard, as the Lanolin is readily absorbed by the skin, is itself a sterilising substance, and never turns rancid. Per Tube, Re. 1-2.

Specially useful for Wounds and for Eczema, and other irritating skin eruptions, and for anointing the fingers in examinations.

CREOLIN-GAUZE.—Made in accordance with the requirements of the latest editions of European Pharmacopœias, and from the finest absorbent bleached gauze, freed from all traces of fatty matter and impregnated with 10 per cent. of Creolin. Per yd. Re. 1-2; 5 yds. Rs. 4; 20 yds. Rs. 12.

CREOLIN DUSTING POWDER.—10 per cent. made up with Boric Acid; is an excellent substitute for Iodoform. It is invaluable in the hygiene of Childbed. Per Tin, Re. 1.

CREOLIN SURGICAL SOAP.—10 per cent. For disinfecting the hands before and after operations, &c. Per Tablet Re. 1.

JEYES' DISINFECTANT.—Per gal. Rs. 3-8; 5 gals. Rs. 15.

Literature on the above Preparations will be supplied free to Medical Men on Application.

KEMP & Co., Ld.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months, Rs. [illegible] per month in advance, postage extra.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	0

N.B.—In consequence of the continued DECLINE in EXCHANGE, our Advertized and List Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAT'S EYE

JEWELLERY.—This pretty Jewellery is most effective at night, and has all the appearance of the Hard Stone, mounted in SILVER, as Eardrops, Brooches, Necklaces.—Illustrated Catalogues forwarded with prices, which vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,

FOR CABIN OR RAIL.

HOLD-ALLS, HAT CASES.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS. } BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bough and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.

NOTICE.—These Lozenges contain the whole of the mineral ingredients gained by evaporation from the Medicinal springs of Bad-Soden in the Taunus.

They are very pleasant to taste, and may be given to the most delicate constitution.

A.—For all chronic catarrhal diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS.

They immediately relieve Coughs and nervous irritation of the throat.

B.—ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGHS, DIPHTHERIA, PLEURISY, and CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES.

Price: Re. 1 per Box.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 28, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.

With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs. 225
Do. do. Piano	,, 290
Do. do. Piano	,, 375
Square Piano Ebonized	,, 375
Do. Rosewood	,, 425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,, 525
Grand Piano by Broadwood	,, 350
Do. Ebonized	,, 450
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,, 800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

The most perfect Disinfectant known.

Special Terms to the Trade, Municipalities, and Medical Officers, on application to the SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S COCOA WINE.

THE valuable Nervine and Tonic properties of COCOA are well known, and the important uses are greatly facilitated by its exhibition in a pleasant form. Our Cocoa Wine, in which the Medicinal properties of the Cocoa Leaf are preserved, will be found valuable in cases such as follows:—

Preventing waste of Tissue, relieving Fatigue, Indigesting, Neuralgia, local Pains, and as a general nerve Tonic.

Price, per bot. Rs. 2-4.

PEPSALIA,

THE DIGESTIVE TABLE SALT.

Taken with Food instead of ordinary Salt. PEPSALIA ensures perfect Digestion and prevents Dyspepsia.

Price, per bottle As. 12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN. FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS!!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

	Rs.
Shakespeare, Turn down all round	6-8 per dozen.
Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round	
Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Lord Harris, Large Turn Corner, 2½ inches deep	
Promenade, Stand-up slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Esplanade, Stand-up 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front	
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep	
Special Reversible Cuffs	12-8

CELLULOID COLLARS, FRONTS, AND CUFFS.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

(Established for 16 years)

Are OPEN to receive a REASONABLE OFFER for the PURCHASE of their well-known BUSINESS, a "GOING CONCERN," up to the 10TH MARCH.

MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY *FETES*, MALABAR POINT,

IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME :—
FOR 1st DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1892.
Entrance, Rs. 3; Season Ticket-holders free.

4-30 P. M.
OPENING RECEPTION.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF 4 STALLS,
Under the Management of
H. E. LADY HARRIS, | MRS. HOGG,
MRS. BREUL, | MRS ARNOTT.
All in Fancy Costume.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
RIFLE COMPETITION,
On the Range, Back Bay Sea Shore,
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
MAJOR and MRS. VON DONOP,
Assisted by the Flower of the Bombay Army.
AFFINITY STAKES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WONDERFUL DIPPING WELL AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. POTTINGER.

6 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
THEATRE ROYAL,
In the Dining Hall,
BY
POONA AMATEURS.

A
GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES,
Under the Superintendence of
MRS. DIMMOCK, and assisted by MR. PESTONJEE N. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.
7 P.M.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

NOTICE.

ALL CARRIAGES going to the BAZAAR and FANCY FETES, at MALABAR POINT, are requested to go by the UPPER ROAD.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, AT 9 P.M.,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE KIND PRESENCE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
EVENING CONCERT OF GUJARATI MUSIC,
IN AID OF
MR. ACWORTH'S HOME FOR LEPERS.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH NATIVE ACCOMPANIMENTS.

1. Opening Chorus and Dance. (Sticks and Banners.) A TROUPE OF JUVENILES.
2. Solos and Choruses ..."Ragni Kallian"...The Plum Seller. THE MISSES K. N. KABRAJI.
3. Baritone Solo.."Kanuda Mahllar"..Exhortation to Warrior Rustem. MR. K. N. KABRAJI.
4. Alto Solo.........."Bahar"....Gazzal or Ode to Spring. MISS K. N. KABRAJI.
5. The Laughing Chorus."Kafee"..The Amazons of Persia. Soloists, MISS MULLA FIROZE & MASTER JAL KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART II.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH ENGLISH ACCOMPANIMENTS AND EUROPEAN HARMONY.

6. Instrumental Opening "Jinjoti"..Schmuck. Piano (4 hands), Violins, Violincello, and Flute. THE KHARAS FAMILY.
7. Part Song with Organ Accompaniment....Dove "Kallian"—"Bright Shines the Beauteous Occasion." Vocalists, Mr. VIRJI, Mr. and the Misses KABRAJI. Organ, Mr. DOVE
8. Chorus....."Garbi" with Circular Steps. THE CHOIR OF LADIES.
9. Soprano Solo.."Khamach"..................Dadra. MISS SHERIN MULLA FEROZE.
10. Solos and Choruses.—A Musical Scene from "Lava Kush." Soloists, Mr. and the Misses KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART III.—EUROPEAN MELODIES IN GUJARATI WORDS, WITH HARMONIES AS IN THE ORIGINAL.

11. Overture ......"The Poet and Peasant"......Suppe. Piano (4 hands), Violins, Violincello, and Flute. THE KHARAS FAMILY.
12. Chorus of Girls. From "The Pirates of Penzance." Sullivan. THE MISSES KABRAJI.
13. Tenor Solo ...."Death of Nelson".......... Braham. DR. D. R. TATA.
14. Duet......From "The Ancient Mariner"....Barnett. MISSES SHEREBANOO and TEHMINA KABRAJI.
15. Soprano Solo ....Song Waltz—"Il Bacio"........Arditi. MISS GULBANOO KABRAJI.
16. To conclude with the National Anthem in Gujarati as a Part Song with Organ Accompaniment. Soloists-Soprano, MRS. SERVAI. Alto, MISS KABRAJI. Tenor, MR. KATRAK. Organ, MR. DOVE.

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THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 7th March, to receive the Directors, Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1891, declare a Dividend elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Notice is also hereby given that on the business of the General Meeting being concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, when a Resolution will be proposed to make the alterations in the Company's Articles of Association rendered necessary by the change in the Management of the Company. Should the Resolution be passed it will be submitted for confirmation to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened for that purpose.

By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th February, 1892.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, (free of Income Tax for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1892, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 29th February, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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TEMPORARY COPYING CLERKS required; good and expeditious hands. Apply to "C. C. C.," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED from well-known London and other Manufacturers, Brass Instruments and superior Cornets of all kinds, Rs. 28 to Rs. 80.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

H. C. BAJAN & Co. have just received a fresh stock of Jail-made beautiful Cane Baskets and Coloured Bed Sheets 7 by 4, 9 by 5, & 9 by 6 ft., of beautiful patterns, best make and decent colours. Prices very low.—4, Dhobie Talao, Bombay.

LAW.—WANTED, a Competent Hindoo MANAGING CLERK, acquainted with the practice of the Courts. Apply by letter stating experience and qualifications with references to MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Standard Buildings, Fort.

WANTED, TWO CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS. Good handwriting and good knowledge of English indispensable. Apply to "69," care of this Paper.

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JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MATHERAN, GARBUTT HALL, TO BE LET, for this Season. Apply S. D. DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT, over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

AT R. SCOTT & Co.—The following Thoroughbreds FOR SALE:—Paragon, Prince, Jester, and Songster. Also a few Saddle and Harness Horses.

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ON VIEW, for 4 days only, at Mr. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill Imperial Photographs of the YOUNG PRINCES of H. H. the GAEKWAR of Baroda.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.—New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard Table makers. Prices on application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Dally, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1892, at 5 o'clock P.M. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary,
R. A. Sailors' Home.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th March, 1892, for the purpose of Balloting for three Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr R. S. Campbell, Mr S. D. Sassoon, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, whose term of office, under the Port Trust Act, will expire on 31st March 1892.

The Ballot Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th February 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT JAMES BROWN THOMSON, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jabbalpore, who died at Jabbalpore, aforesaid on the 3rd of June, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 17th day of February, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

WANTED.

NOTICE.
TO MERCANTILE, MARINE OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a BERTHING MASTER for the Wet Docks of the Bombay Port Trust. Salary Rs. 150, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180, with free quarters, or Rs. 30 instead. Apply in writing and personally to the Senior Dock Master, Victoria Dock.

MAURICE BEAN, Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Donkeys, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Finishers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to

HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 15th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.
2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.
3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.
4. For further particulars apply to

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.
Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such s Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
" 2	" 3 12	"

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 143 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
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10 per cent. discount for cash.
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At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs.	27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at "	27	0
FINE OLD PORT	at "	32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at "	43	0

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As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

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NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
R. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 607,229
REST	" 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-1

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-15 p.m.
Evening Party to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. City of Dublin left the dock yesterday.

Yacht Club Dance.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 7th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

Fair.—The annual Mahomedan Khoja fair was held yesterday, at Khoja Jamatkhana, and will continue for three days.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Umballa, will be closed as the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., on Thusday, the 3rd instant.

Notice.—The Extra Day Saturday, March 5, advertized for one of the Fancy Fetes at Malabar Point, will not take place, but that a fete in connection with the Bazaar will take place on Saturday.

Reported Theft.—Laljee Vassanjee, a broker, residing at Bazar Gate Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, from a box in his room during his absence from Bombay about two or three days ago.

Parsee Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Championship.—The fourth match of the first ties which came off last evening resulted in a win for E. N. Daver by 6-2, 6-2. The next match will be played off this evening (Wednesday) at 4-30 between R. D. Cooper and R. J. Tata.

Rowland Prize of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.—A prize of Rs. 20 has been awarded to Miss Eva Nicker, who matriculated from the Cathedral High School, Bombay, and Rs. 20 to Dallas McCabe, who matriculated from the Bishop's High School, Poona.

Music at the Skating Rink.—The following selection of music will be played from 8-30 to 11 p.m.:—

March	Eldorado	E. Newton.
Valse	Six's and Seven's	P. Bucalossi.
Polka	Louisa	Allen.
Valse	Doloris	Waldteufel.
Schottische	Winter's n'ght	C. Coote.
Valse	Geisler	J. Flecher.
Mazurka	La Violeta	Faust.
Valse	Wadhwan	Hillier.
Polka	Bric-a-Brac	Coote.
Galop	Outward Bound	Budd.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Railway Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Hurree Makund, aged 30 years, a gateman, employed at the Bassein Railway Station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On Saturday evening the deceased was trying to cross the railway line at Bassein station, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by the up Ahmedabad mixed train. His left leg was cut off, and he was picked up in an unconscious state and brought to Bombay, where he was placed in the J. J. Hospital, and died on Monday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Cricket at Baroda.—Hindoo C. C. vs. Technical C. C.—A match was played on Saturday between the above teams on the High School ground. The play was commenced shortly after 2 o'clock. The party of the Technical was very strong to the Hindoos' but the Technicals' were defeated for 10 runs and 11 wickets. On the Hindoos' side Mr. Dashputre played very nicely, and bowled excellently well to his side. He distributed 33 runs in a very short time, and he took 8 wickets in the first innings and 5 in the second. Mr. Ghorpade, the owner of the club, presented a cane bat of Rs. 10 to Mr. Dashputre for his excellent batting and bowling.

The Falkland Road Murder.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Zilloo, a Hindu woman, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with aiding and abetting Abdoolla Gopichund in the commission of the grave offence of murdering Radhee, a woman, who was found lying dead with her throat cut, on Saturday night. Abdoolla was placed before Mr. Hamilton on Monday last, and charged with having murdered his mistress, Radhee, by cutting her throat. The woman, Zilloo, was also arrested by the police on suspicion, on Monday evening. The Magistrate adjourned the case until the 9th inst., pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest.

A Prosecution withdrawn.—The prosecution, instituted by Jewa Chatoor against Hajee Ismail and Seedick Ismail, on charges of using a false trade-mark and selling and exposing for sale goods bearing a counterfeit trade-mark, was compromised yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the application of Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in compliance with instructions received from Messrs. Graham and Co., the sole importers of the dye in Bombay. Mr. Owen explained that since the last hearing of the case the defendants expressed their regret and offered to make reparation to Messrs. Graham and Co. for the loss they had sustained and signed a written apology, and gave an undertaking not to use any imitation of the genuine dye. They had also agreed to re-imburse the legal expenses. The Magistrate then discharged the accused.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. C. Douglas, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption the annual report of the company's affairs together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1891, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,43,707-2-1 including the balance of Rs. 15,269-14-1 brought forward. Out of this amount Rs. 45,000 have already been paid as *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, at Rs. 25 per share, leaving for disposal Rs. 98,707-2-1, which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under :—To dividend at Rs. 20 per share on 1,800 shares free of Income-Tax, making in all Rs. 45 per share for the year, being at the rate of 9 per cent Rs. 36,000. To depreciation account—building, Rs. 11,000 ; machinery, Rs. 34,000 ; total Rs. 45,000 ; to carry forward Rs. 17,707-2-1 ; total Rs. 38,707-2-1. The directors trust that in spite of the fact of their having joined the short time movement along with most other Mills the above will be considered satisfactory. The season has been a difficult one to work as the price of the raw material fluctuated to a great extent, and during nearly the whole year the tendency of the yarn market was downwards. But for the cheapness of cotton consequent upon two large American crops, the result would have been far from satisfactory. The competition in the spinning trade has now become so keen that the Directors think that the time has arrived when the Shareholders should consider the advisability of adding some Weaving Machinery to the Mill, and it will be seen from the notice that they are prepared to discuss the subject at the General Meeting with a view to pass such resolution at the Meeting as the Shareholders may think fit. The directors are glad to state that the erection of the Grinnel Automatic Sprinklers referred to in their last report has been completed and is now in thorough working order. The directors further report that they availed themselves of a favourable opportunity and increased the capital of the Company by a lac of rupees in June last, by the issue of 200 new shares of Rs. 500 each at par value, thus raising the total share capital to Rs. 9,00,000. Two of the directors, Mr. Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia and Mr. Ardesir Framji retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, and stores are fully insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 15,05,900.

The directors' report and credited accounts were opproved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, was declared, payable on and after the 15th instant, making with the interim dividend of Rs. 25, paid in July 1891, Rs. 45 per share for the year. Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia and Ardesir Framjee, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. D. Knight and Cowasjee Byramjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. On the motion of Mr. F. C. Macrae, seconded by Mr. D. Smith, the consideration of the advisability of extending the mill by the addition of weaving machinery was deferred until the directors were in a position to lay before the shareholders detailed estimates of the proposed development of the mill for weaving purposes. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT CAMP DEESA.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the English school at Camp Deesa took place in the School premises on Saturday, when the Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Carnegy, presided, and when the school was gaily decorated with festoons of ever-green leaves and flags. Among those present were :—Mrs. Carnegy, the Rev. Mr. Gillespie of Ahmedabad, the Rev. Mr. Beatty of Surat, Mr. Chill, and several other native gentlemen. Notes of apology for non-attendance were received from General Beville and several other European gentlemen. The proceedings opened with a number of selected boys performing their parts of dialogues and recitations, which they did creditably, amidst the applause of the audience. This done, the head-master, Mr. Badshah, read the report.

The school was, it appeared, established in July of 1853 and the late Mr. Kursondas Muljee, deservedly called the Luther of India, had the honour of setting it in motion. It remained under the management of the Mahajan till the end of the year 1856, when it was made over to Government. From the beginning down to the year 1883 the school taught up to the fourth standard, when the curriculum was extended up to the fifth. In the beginning great importance was given to this school by placing all the schools, both English and Vernacular of the Palanpur Agency, under the control of its head-master, who then occupied a position similar to that of a Deputy Educational Inspector. This system was discontinued soon after the creation of a separate Deputy Inspector for Palanpur and Mahikantha. . . . The financial condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. The Cantonment Fund contributes Rs. 25 per month towards the maintenance of this school. The annual examination of the school took place in October last, and the Inspector has pronounced the results to be satisfactory, 27 boys passing out of 37 presented by the school. While giving scholastic education our department does not neglect the physical education, and we see the boys of this school playing cricket and other games and using our school gymnasium. The school was to be closed for ever from next month, but the Educational Inspector has kindly consented to continue it for some some time longer.

The report being concluded, Mrs. Carnegy was requested by the head-master to distribute the prizes, which she did very gracefully. Then the Rev. Mr. Gillespie rose and addressed the meeting on behalf of the President, and remarked that he was glad to see that the people of that place took so much interest in giving English education to their children. He declared his motive for coming down to Deesa was to lay the foundation of a Mission House at that place in honour of the memory of Mrs. Spencer, the late beloved wife of Major Spencer, Commanding 72nd R. A., the military gentleman having given a munificent donation for the purpose. Then the rev. gentleman further proceeded to say that he would soon be in a position to take over the English school under the charge of his mission, the present policy of Government, he added, being to withdraw from the management of smaller English schools in favour of private agencies.

The proceedings terminated by the boys' singing the National Anthem, and the distribution of flowers, fruits, sweets, and *pan-supari*.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOPAL RAMJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapore, who, in December last convicted the accused of murder by causing the death of his wife Shivabi. and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. K. J. Mantri, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown

It appears that the accused went on a pilgrimage to Pandhurpur with his wife and put up with one Nath Paricharak. There he suspected that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with his landlord, and he thereupon removed to the house of one Laxmibai Dingre and took a room there. Here, too, he thought he was troubled by his wife's paramours. He told her not to leave her lodgings at night ; but she would not listen. In the afternoon of the 22nd November last he had an altercation with her, but passed the day without showing any anger. At 7-30 p.m., he went to sleep as usual with his wife and child in the room. About an hour after, he came out with his child and called aloud for Laxmibai. She came with a light, and found Shivabai sitting up an her bed in a pool of blood, with her head hanging down, and unable to speak. Information was at once given to the police. They found the deceased lying dead on her bed with a gash on the left side of her neck. That the deceased was found in her room with her throat cut was admitted by the accused; and that the injury inflicted was sufficient to cause her death had been incontestibly established by the medical evidence. The accused first made a full confession of his guilt before the second-class magistrate of Pandharpur, in which he clearly admitted having cut his wife's throat with a knife, as he suspected her of unchastity. Before the Sessions Court he said that the wound might have been self-inflicted, which was highly improbable from the nature and position of the wound; and the finding of the knife outside the room in which the deceased lay, also went to negative the theory. The Sessions Judge agreed with the assessors in finding the accused guilty ; and in passing sentence, he took into consideration the motive with which the act was done. The accused, an old man, wedded to a young and "flighty" women, was no doubt said the Session Judge, exasperated by the misconduct of his wife, and killed her in an uncontrollable fit of jealousy. He was, therefore, sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, rejected the appeal.

Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

A CLAIM UPON AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

MOOMANBAI GANGJEE AND OTHERS VS. THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 34,882-12-0 due by the defendants as the proportionate amount of loss and damage sustained by the plaintiffs, owing to the destruction by fire of the goods in their godowns at the corner of Numan Street and Bunder Road, Kurrachee, on the 5th November 1890, which were insured against damage under a policy dated the 13th December 1889. The plaintiffs also claimed interest from the 6th November. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Branson, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that a policy of insurance, made in Bombay by the defendants, insured them against loss to the extent of Rs. 50,000 on goods and merchandise, with the exception of inflammable oils which should be lying in their godowns at Kurrachee. It was agreed according to the printed terms of the policy that, if the plaintiff's property or any part of it should be destroyed or damaged by fire at any time between the 7th December 1889 and the 7th December 1890, the defendants were to make good all such damage to an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000. The fire which occurred destroyed the plaintiff's goods to the extent of Rs. 65,811. The plaintiffs had taken out two other policies, each for Rs. 20,000, with the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company and the Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company. The plaintiffs submitted that the proportionate amount payable by the defendants on their policy was Rs. 34,882-12-0.

The defendants admitted that the plaintiffs had taken out a policy from their office, but contended that, as the agents of the plaintiffs at Kurrachee had stored kerosine oil and other inflamable goods in the godowns, in contravention of the conditions of the police, they were not liable for the amount claimed. The defendants also denied that the plaintiffs had goods insured to the value stated in the plaint on the premises, as they had not furnished, as required by the conditions, any account of the property alleged to be covered by the policy and said to have been destroyed in the fire. The defendants asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs. In a supplementary statement of defence, they alleged that the claim was a fraudulent one, as on the day of the fire the plaintiffs had not the quantity of goods in their godowns that they had represented to be there.

Evidence in the case was than adduced, the greater part of it having been taken on commission at Kurrachee.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Ash Wednesday, 2nd March, 1892.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Commination Service.
9-40 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Litany, Hymns and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

10-45 a.m.—Commination Service.
11-15 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 84, 92, and 91.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. White Jacket, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

The Commission, appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act having completed their examination of the records of cases under the Act, commenced with the examination of witnesses in Poona yesterday at the Council Hall, and will continue to take evidence till about the 16th instant. The following members of the Commission were present, viz. Mr. J. W. Neill (President) Mr. Farrington Evans, Mr. Lely, Mr. S. Hammick, Mr. Denzie Ibbetson, and Mr. Leslie Porter (Secretary). The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Nulkar C. I. E. was unable to attend owing to indisposition. Three witnesses were examined on Monday, the most important witness being Dr. A. D. Pollen, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Poona, whose examination occupied several hours.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mamlatdar, Poona City, was the first witness examined. He said :—I have been Mamlatdar since 1887 and have served mostly in the Poona District. I can remember practically the introduction of the Act. Since 1886 I have always been in the City and, therefore, have not had much opportunity of the working of the Act. The agriculturists now under the Act are better off than they formerly were. They are almost clear of their old debts. They are not now in fear of losing their cattle or their lands. There have been many suits by agriculturists to redeem their lands from sowcars. I do not know the number of such suits. Supposing there were over a thousand cases in the Poona District, that would not prove that their old debts had been paid off. I have not had an opportunity of making special enquiries of the agriculturists as to the working of the Act. I am acquainted with the details of the Act and the procedure it enjoins. Every deed is now required to be registered under the Act. Immoveable property is not to be attached, and then there is the matter of getting receipts. There is a penalty fixed for not giving receipts for money paid. The provisions that no suit is to be heard *ex parte* and that every suit must be heard within the jurisdiction of the place where the land is situate or where the cultivator resides, are distinct advantages. These provisions have had a beneficial effect upon the people. The attendance of agriculturists at the hearing of suits is an important matter. I am aware that land hypothecated for a debt may be sold and nothing left for the debtor. I have reason to believe that mortgages are very few. That is my impression. I base this statement on no statistics. The most important provision of the Act is perhaps exemption of property from attachment. Then come Section 11 and Section 7 (a). I have paid attention to the Conciliation system. This system is wholesome. If the conciliator interests himself in the work, the ryots will go to him. It depends on the individual himself whether he is useful or not. My own experience as to the working of the Act has been very limited, and all I have said is based on what I have heard and on my impressions.

By Mr. Evans :—I was in Junar Taluka before coming to Poona. The conciliators there generally took an interest in their work. I have heard no complaint from sowcars or cultivators against a conciliator. I know that in a large number of cases the ryots don't answer the invitation to attend before a conciliator. I can give no reason for this. Now a man can't sue before going to a conciliator. I think that they would go before conciliators even if they were not obliged to. The people have confidence in some conciliators. There are very few cases of prosecutions of people for refusing to grant receipts. I myself have tried two cases and I have convicted the parties. I do not believe receipts are given as a rule. The ryots are too poor to prosecute. Very few cases of old debts have not come before the courts. I do not know what effect the Act has had upon the settlement of claims between the parties who have not come before the courts. I think that the sowcars are not charging higher interest now than they charged before the Act was introduced. I think they are charging lower interest.

What makes you think that is the case ? The witness after some hesitation replied that he had heard that the rate of interest had gone down.

Do you know what the current rates were and what they are now ? They are now varying from 6 p. c. to 24 p. c.

By Mr. Lely :—As revenue officer, I have been among the people and know something of their private affairs. In my experience I have not heard of any case in which lands have been redeemed by private arrangement.

By Mr. Ibbetson :—Before 1882, I was Head Carcoon for six months, and I was clerk also in the Collector's Cutcherry. In the two cases of conviction for failing to give receipts which I mentioned before the defence was that the receipts had been given. Now the agriculturists are getting more money from other agriculturists than from regular sowcars. I do not know whether ryots now bind themselves and their families to render services in repayment of loans. I have not come across any such cases.

By Mr. Porter.—I think that land sold for arrears of revenue fetches its full value. When lands are to be sold, a notice is put up in the mamlatdar's and in the Collector's offices fifteen days before the date of sale, and also in Chowri. The public has every opportunity of knowing when land is for sale.

By Mr. Neill.—One of the cases of conviction for not giving receipts was in 1883-84 in Mawal and another in 1885 in Junar.

Dr. A. D. Pollen was next examined. He said :—I was the first Special Judge under the Act from the beginning of 1880 to the end of 1885. When I took charge I received no special instructions as to how the Act was to be worked. I simply had to go on the Act itself and make every arrangement as I thought fit. I knew nothing of the Act till 1880. The general effect of the Act has been this. As far as the improvements of judicial procedure went, it was distinctly beneficial. But the Act was too ambitious. It introduced too many novelties at once. Some of its provisions were, however, inconsistent. It had the effect of clearing off a considerable part of the load of old debt and there is not so much reckless borrowing or lending. I don't think the credit of the agriculturists has been diminished. By the direct action of the courts, including the Conciliation system, the Act has had the effect of clearing off the load of debt. My impression is that the agriculturists now are not so much in debt as before the Act came into force. I base this partly on enquiries and partly on observations made in the Districts. Before the Act came into force we had no means of ascertaining the amount of debt. I think a very considerable proportion of the old claims have come before the courts. I should say more than half. I have no means of forming an opinion as to whether the ryots are now getting into debt again. In 1885 the benefit to them appeared to be permanent. They were holding their own and not rushing into further obligations. The Act abolished the system of *ex parte* cases so prevalent before, and directed the courts to enquire into the merits of each case. It enforced the attendance of both parties. I think there was no hardship involved in this. In busy towns and cities, I think it would be a nuisance that people should be forced to attend when they have no defence to make. To the ordinary ryot, time is not money, but to people in busy cities, time is money. In some instances an agriculturist wouldn't wish to make a defence even if they went to the court. In many cases the ryots are too afraid of the sowcars to make a defence at all. This is the very class of people whom the Act was evidently intended to help.

Would't it be only fair to treat the other classes the same way ? The effect would not be the same. There is a special reason for protecting agriculturists. There is the necessity of keeping them on the land.

I should say that agriculturists are more ignorant and simple than ordinary day labourers. I think the definition of agriculturists in the Act as it now stands, as amended in 1886 after I left, is rather clumsy. But it is rather a difficulty to get a clear definition. I can't suggest anything better myself. Sections 12 and 13 of the Act were not put into force in every case. These sections are difficult to apply in cases of long transactions and renewals of accounts, for accounts are generally absent. In such cases the judges went back as far as possible and when they found a sum, which was admittedly due they assumed that half the sum was principal and the other half was interest, and they acted on this. This was the practice which came into vogue in doubtful cases. This goes on still, for there is no other principle on which the courts can act. I have always condemned the reckless application of this principle. I do not know that the High Court absolutely condemned it. If a bond was admitted as the beginning of the transaction, the court accepted it, unless the bond showed on the face of it that it was not the beginning.

I do not agree with Mr. Walker's opinion as set out in the following paragraph of Mr. Walker's report, viz. :—

"The condition of the agricultural classes was immensely improved by the above alterations of the law (i. e. where they had mortgaged their property they were relieved by the setting aside of their contracts and an investigation into the amount of the debt as also by the wholesale reduction of interest and permission to pay the debt by instalments) and two facts assisted the effect of those alterations. Standing crops were exempt from attachment till Act XXIII of 1888 was passed in October 1886, and the greatest number of redemption suits and suits on bonds which sprang up after the Act, were decided on the simple plan of taking half the amount of the last bond as principal and half as interest. It was not till 1887 that the High Court checked this practice and it became possible for the moneylender to receive something like the sum fairly due on his mortgage. If from the outset, creditors had been allowed to attach standing crops and the courts had been prevented from guessing at the amount of the debt, the effect of the Act would have been more circumscribed. Cultivators now complain bitterly of the change which allows their crops to be attached and ask what good their land is to them if they are in debt as the money-lender can step in and carry off the whole crops except that seized by the Collector for payment of assessment. While creditors, on the other hand, rejoice that after 7 years, they see a prospect of recovering some of their money by attaching crops or threatening to do so, and by a wholesale suppression of accounts, they hope to profit by the High Court decision and receive the full amounts of their bonds executed before the Act. It is not too much to say that the whole history of the Act and its economic effect would have been entirely different, if crops could have been attached from the outset and if the courts had not adopted the 'half principal half-interest' rule."

I consider it was a retrograde step to render the crops liable to attachment. The cases in which the half principal half interest rule was acted upon by the courts were very few. The court generally had something to go upon. I did much to discourage the indiscriminate application of that principle. It was adopted to save the creditor who was liable to fail altogether, if he could not prove actual payments. At first there was great diversity of practice and opinion, but gradually it took shape, and in mortgage bonds the courts used to grant up to 12 p. c. interest, and in simple bonds up to 24 p. c. The courts only set aside the rate of interest fixed between the parties when they thought it too much. The rate of interest depended on the particular case. The courts adapted the rate of interest to the exigencies of the case. Section 12 is reasonably workable. Insolvency under the Act is practically a dead letter. The chief inference to be drawn from this is that it would not be to their advantage to become insolvents. I do not think the Deccan ryot would have any scruples to becoming an insolvent if a portion of his land, sufficient for the maintenance of himself and family, were reserved to him when he became an insolvent. I think the Conciliation system could not stand by itself independent of supervision by the Special Judge. If the system was not closely watched, it would defeat the very object of the Act. These conciliation agreements are often new mortgage bonds with a decree tacked on to them. As the law stands if the parties brought before him an agreement upon which they had agreed he was bound to act on it. There is no security that a conciliator is more than a machine : his individuality had very little effect on the system. The agency in some cases was very good and in others very bad. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Commission to the fact that the same sort of thing is going by private Arbitration Courts. The parties go before that court to dispute ; the dispute is a fiction : a new bond is drawn up and the costs of registration, stamps, &c., are saved. In this way Conciliation Courts and private Arbitration Courts are similar sorts of machinery. This is very quickly seen by the people. No record is kept and land can change hands by that means. I don't say they don't do some Conciliation work, but it is a fraud against the registration and stamp law and against statistics. The difference between these courts and the arbitration ordered by regular courts is that when the courts order arbitration they name the points for arbitration in the suit before them. I don't approve of the village registration at all. I proposed that the registration of simple bonds should be optional and that all mortgage bonds should be registered as a matter of compulsion. At the same time I regretted that this would deprive Government of important information of the movements of parties and the indebtedness of the ryots. The original idea of having a Registrar in each village was good, but could not be carried out. Assuming the Registrar to be honest, compulsory registration is a security against anti-dated bonds and against forgery, but it is no guarantee of the passing of consideration. The registration involves a certain amount of delay and trouble. The Registrar does'nt complete the business in one day. It does not work well in practice. I think the ryots are put to more trouble by it.

As regards the question of limitation suits, I think the change of law from 3 to 6 years only postponed the bringing of the suits. There was a great increase in litigation as the end of the period of six years approached. I personally am in favour of the short limitation. I am not in favour of the long period of limitation being maintained. I would repeal Section 72 entirely, the effect of which would be that the ordinary law would apply. The shorter the period and the oftener accounts are made up the better. There is no occasion for having a long period. I would restore the old period, viz. 3 years, and in the case of registered documents 6 years. Under this Relief Act as it stands the court in making up the account cannot allow compound interest. We can't go behind the decree, but we can, I think, divide the principal and interest. It would induce people to bring suits quickly, if the limitation was short, so that they may get a decree for the principal and interest and then get a fresh document for that sum, which must be accepted, and thus get compound interest. A pleader's clerk generally writes the ryot's plaint. There are no licensed petition-writers, but there are always a certain number of hangers on about the court. If a ryot can afford to employ a pleader there is in the large number of cases no difficulty in his getting a pleader. The pleaders are so few in some districts and they are probably retained on the other side, so that the ryot sometimes does find a difficulty. Pleaders would not be afraid of taking up a ryot's case. There is a section in the Act which empowers the judge to appoint a Government Pleader to conduct the case of a ryot. Before the Act came into force I have been in courts were the judge has disposed of 50 or 60 suits on bonds in about an hour. The judge merely asked the defendant if the signature to the bond was his, and that being admitted the judge would at once pass a decree whether there was any defence or not. The presence of pleaders is necessary. If the duty of examining witnesses and parties was, as it is in the Relief Act, specially imposed on judges they would do it. I do not think that they would otherwise do it. Supposing you saw your way to doing away with Conciliation, there would be no necessity in retaining the revision provision. The result of the revision system was to bring before me a large number of cases in which I declined to interfere. It does seem an expensive system. The result of the revisional system most distinctly had the effect of making the subordinate judges more careful. If District Judges had this control, it would have the effect of making the Subjudges more careful. The most part of my work was departmental supervision. The supervision by District Judges could only be administrative, i.e. they could not interfere with the decisions. I don't remember that I have had any cases in which I felt it necessary to transfer a case from one conciliator to another. There has been an increase of cases from 1880 to 85 and the reason of that was that 1885 was the last year within which suits on old debts could be brought. Then for 1885 to 1890 there was a gradual decrease of suits for there twelve years were allowed the suits on fresh bonds. I have always advocated the extension of certain portions of the Act to other disrict such as Nassick, Khandesh and Bijapur, where the conditions are tolerably the same as in the Deccan. i.e. the rainfall and seasons are uncertain.

By Mr. Evans :—I disapproved of the attachment of standing crops, as I don't see the advantage to the ryots of not attaching his land if the crops are to be attached. This of course refers to the attachment of the whole of the standing crops. I would not object to half the standing crops being attached. The explanation of the fact that the attachment of the standing crops is made in very few cases is that the debtor satisfies the decree in some other way, and is in favour of the honesty of the debtors. In these districts standing crops are attached by the courts and not through the Collector. The attachment is made by the courts and the sale by Collectors. The small numbers of attachments may be due to the cumbersome process. I did notice that a particular time of the year was chosen by sowcars for bringing their suits. It had reference to the crops. They chose the time with reference to their chances of recovery and not at times when it would be most inconvenient for the other party to attend. I think the going behind the bond would still have made a difference if the courts were not allowed to refuse compound interest where such was contracted for. Payments made would have to be deducted. As a general question I do not think compound interest is inequitable. In such cases as this Act contemplates, it would be inequitable. Transactions between sowcars and agriculturists I look upon as a rost of running account and, therefore, compound interest ought not to be allowed. If the court could not find out the amount of principal or interest, how could anybody else find out. Therefore, section 15 has not been acted on. The reason why I made use of the half-principal half-interest principle was to prevent undue presumption being made against the creditor. Section 13 changes the burden of proof and throws it on the creditor where otherwise the debtor would have to prove that he had not received full consideration. Now that the half and half rule is not acted on in a large number of cases, the plaintiff's case was liable to fail entirely if he could not prove the commencement of the claim, and it was to partially save him here that I applied the half and half rule. As a matter of fact that rule is still applied in some cases even in spite of the High Court ruling against it. When accounts run over a long number of years a rupee in the rate of interest or profits makes a great difference in the result. It is unsatisfactory that the courts have no means of ascertaining actually the profits on land over a series of years. It is purely a matter of guessing, but probably the guess is not far off the mark. The amounts have to be guessed.

By Mr. Lely :—I approve entirely of Mr. Justice West's proposal that the parties should as a preliminary be confronted in court, that the judge should endeavour to effect a compromise, and if an agreement is come to, that agreement should be filed and only a quarter of the institution fees should be levied, and if no compromise is effected the suit will proceed and the other three-quarters of the institution fees will have to be paid. Revision work takes up more of the Special Judge's time than appellate work, but the cases are disposed of more quickly. An experienced person with the aid of expert evidence is in a better position to ascertain the profits of a field at the end of a year than the parties themselves could at the beginning of a year, for he has more data to go upon.

By Mr. Hammick.—If a portion of the land were reserved for the maintenance of the cultivator and his family Section 22 would be more workable.

By Mr. Ibbetson.—As a matter of policy I would not expunge Section 22. The Section as it stands now is unworkable. But if that clause about reserving a a portion were expunged the section would become workable. I should expunge it if the land were let to the judgment-debtor. I approve of Mr. Lee-Warner's and Mr. Jopp's opinion as stated on page 26 of the Resolution. From a judicial joint of view I prefer the short period of limitation ; also from the point of view of its beneficial effect upon the indebtedness of the people. Where the rainfall is precarious and the seasons uncertain, I would introduce the Act. The Act would be a good Act anywhere for an agricultural population, *i. e.* the principle underlying Chapter III. I would apply this principle everywhere to agricultural populations. The necessity of protecting other classes has not been forced upon the attention of Government. An intelligent man could under the ordinary law always get rid of an unconscionable debt. The facts of cases which came before me were not of a nature for arbitration. I discourged very long instalments and fixed 20 years as an outside limit. There was a tendency in some courts to make very long instalments. I interfered in the exercise of my revisionary powers. Seven years instalments would be a proper ordinary limit to fix. I think I told my subordinate judges that it was only fair to allow a small interest on instalments.

By Mr. Porter.—I am in favour of section 21.

By Mr. Ibbetson—It is very difficult to check the work of the Conciliators, and unless we have more facts than are on the record it is very difficult to judge of the work of a Conciliator.

By Mr. Hammick.—I did hear complaints in my time against the honesty of Conciliators but I could get hold of nothing definite.

By Mr. Ibbetson.—When there is a *bona fide* dispute, Conciliators often help the court. I doubt whether the courts would be swamped with work if there were no conciliators or village munsiffs. Very few small cases would come into court if there were no Village Munsiffs. The institution itself is a convenience, but it is difficult to say on which side the balance lies. I don't think that the village munsiffs gave unjust decisions in a large number of cases. In my report of the 7th July 1880, I said that the exclusion of pleaders was unpopular and that the ryots were being fleeced by petition-writers. I have come across several cases where people have pledged their services, but this was principally the case with artizans. It is not usual for agriculturists to do so in the Deccan.

By Mr. Porter.— If money is still lent on account without any bonds being executed I still say that the registration of bonds would be of great statistical value for money would not be lent on account to anybody except a thoroughly insolvent man.

Sections 12 or 13 might, I think, be safely repealed if some such amendment as those on page 32 of the Government Resolution were adopted, and the compulsory attendance of defendant were made part of the general law. The amendment of the Evidence Act suggested on page 32 are as follows :—

Section 92 provision I. A. " In any action founded on a written contract for the payment of money if the court has reason to suspect that the true consideration for the contract is other than that which appears upon the face of the document it may, if I shall think fit, require the plaintiff to prove his case independent of the document."

Section III—A. " In any action founded on contract of from all the circumstances of the case the court is of opinion that the parties were not at the date of the contract on equal terms with respect thereto it may, if it shall think fit, require the party with whom the advantage lay to prove the good faith of the transaction."

The Act requires redrafting if it is to be extended. I would rather see a new Act drafted in which all that has proved useful in the present Act shoud be included, and this Act extended to all agricultural districts. I would have a special Act for agriculturists only, simply because that is the problem.

One advantage of section 13 is that it enables a court to set aside a contract which though fair originally becomes in time, owing to an accident or otherwise, unfair or burdensome. On the whole I should think that it is not necessary to keep up village registration for statistics of bond debts as these do not represent fully agricultural indebtedness.

To Mr. Neill.—The court would be bound to allow the contract rate if it was reasonable. I think in some cases compound interest would be fair and ought to be allowed, and the fact that compound interest is not allowable under the Relief Act has probably had the tendency of raising the rate of interest. I think it is desirable not to allow pleader's fee in small cases, say in suits below Rs. 100 to be included in the costs of the cause. Of course parties ought to be allowed to employ pleaders whenever they chose to do. In this District, I certainly don't think the judges are too hardworked. The number of courts should be regulated by the amount of work and not by area or distance.

Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Amret Manker, the Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, was the third witness examined. We hold over a report of his evidence for our next issue. The Commission rose at 5 P. M. and will reassemble again to-day at 11 A. M.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Tamuljee Dhunjeebhoy, Mill Manager, residing at Nanpoora, Surat, for a new water-lift or pump.

James Mackintire, of 27, Victoria Road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield, in the County of York, England, for improvements in the manufacture of steel and iron.

James Howarth Parkinson, Gas Engineer, of Streetford, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in extracting and utilising heat for motive power.

George Andrews, Engineer, of Jessamine Villa, Hunters Road, Willesborough, Ashford, in the County of Kent, England, for improvements in means or apparatus for trapping animal and birds.

Eleanor Lotinga, Gentlewoman, residing at Ely, near Cardiff, in the County of Glamorganshire, England, for improvements in the construction of go-carts, dog-carts and other like vehicles, whereby they are rendered convertible from one form of vehicle into another.

Daniel Edward Dane, of Bangalore, for cylindrical oscillating filth receptacle.

George Thomas Beilby, of St. Kitts, Slateford, in the County of Midlothian, North Britain, Chemical Engineer, for process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides.

Prince Egon of Thurn and Taxis died in Vienna on Monday, February 8, aged fifty-nine. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—He was one of the best known figures in Hungarian aristocratic circles, and served in the army as a Colonel of Uhlans, having distinguished himself in 1866. His illness was most remarkable. About a year ago he caught a severe cold, which lasted so long that it made an operation in the nose necessary. After this operation the interior of the nose became so swollen that it pressed an eye out of place. After long sufferings the prince had the eye taken out, but never recovered from this second operation. He leaves three young children by a morganatic marriage.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline " sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MOVEMENTS IN HINDU SOCIETY.

A correspondent writes to us :—A great religion reformation is pending. Shankaracharya, the spiritual head of the Brahmin community, and, indeed, of all Hindoo communities, has sent a commission to Poona to inquire into the conduct of those " perverts," who, in defiance to ancient usages and the religious dogmas, drank tea at the hands of Christians. The ex-communication movement, which at first appeared insignificant as its true shape was not known, is now in full force and much depends upon the wisdom of the Commission and the prudence of Shankaracharya. The culprits demand liberty not only to eat and drink with the lower castes, but also to travel in foreign countries without the necessity of ceremonial purification on their return home. They must hold out bravely. In this movement we can discern the germs of a religious reformation, not only in the Brahmin community, but in all communities. Next come the Kayastha Prabhoos, who have long and sincerely imitated the Brahmins in their manners and customs, and who have ever recognized and asserted by force of arms the spiritual supremacy of the Brahmins. At present the influence of the Brahmin community over them is as great as the influence of English education would consistently admit of. After the re-marriage of Dr. Bhandarkar's daughter they set on foot a movement for the re-marriage of the widows. The Poona *Sudharak* was lately overflooded with correspondence on this subject. The controversy has now died out, and a bold attempt on the part of a few energetic reformers promises to be a success.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Mameluke, 1,702 tons, Captain J Gill, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Black, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 161 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, cleared yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, will sail to-day for Aden and Mussowa, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Captain Wodderburn as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Kt Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J G Mathews, arrived in harbour on the 29th February from Cardiff (1st February,) with a cargo of 3,709 tons coals and 48 tons coke. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala 671 tons Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Rolfe and child, Mr W Jenkins, Assist-Surgn E S Branches, Mr Tooth, Sergt-Major and Mrs Appleby and child, and 512 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Munroe	1436	Jones	A	F Muir & Co
„ K. Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
„ Avoca	904	Nacoda	D	A Munji
„ W. Jacket	1404	Care	F	Cursetji and Edulji
„ Afghan	1439	Golding	F	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Umballa	1242	Lewis	H J	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Hajeen	1785	Crawford	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ Etona	1613	Welch	N	W & A Graham & Co
„ Coralie	1881	Bennington	Q	Beyts Craig & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna ....Nacoda ....Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Indrani	2337	Burkill	1	K Nixon & Co
„ Britdunia	1891	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Giacomo	3	F Bozzoni
„ Aspatria	1836	Veale	8	C Eduljee.
„ Mameluke	1702	Gill	10	K Nixon & Co
„ T. Heymann	1550	Pernam	15	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Clio	1779	Niel	16	Finlay Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, Feb 1.
Mar. 1	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 27.
	H. M. Flagship Boadicea	Donner	Aden, Feb 22.
	Emir (s)	Robson	Port Said, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	City of Dublin (s)	Greenhorn	Karachi.
	Nizam (s)	Langbourne	China, &c.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.
	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, &c.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Mameluke, Gill, for Marseilles.
„ King Arthur, Fairweather, for Aden & Mussowa.
„ Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
„ Amra, Kilpatrick, for Tuticorin and Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kt. Errant, for Marseilles.
„ Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25.—Steamer Falls of Inversnaid, and barque John Davie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
27	Clan Macintyre s	......	Glasgow.
	Huzara s	......	Bombay.
	Shahjehan s	......	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 1.

From Glasgow.

Niagara s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Dublin s—12 cases ink, and 164 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood.
Clan Gordon s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Asia s—50 hogsheads ale, William Bell and Co.

From Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—30 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee ; 100 cases candles, A H Goolam Hooses.
Asia s—500 cases soap, D R Dady and Co ; 4 cases plate glass, S Dosujee.

From London.

Rome s—65 cases port-wine, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 6 cases medicine, N Vaumalli, and Co ; 6 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co ; 100 cases ale, Ewart Latham and 40 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 106 cases port, wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 11 cases varnish, Heptoola S Adum and Co.
Annie Barrow s—5 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.
Chyebassa s—20 cases port-invalid, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—2 cases medicine, J J de Souza.

From Charente.

Rome s—125 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Bordeaux.

Rome s—65 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 cases claret and 92 cases brandy, Dhunjibohy. Cawasjee.
Kirby Hall s—175 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhop Cowasjee.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s–23 packages bird shot, E Mahomedally and Co ; 65 barrels anniline dye, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 1.

For Liverpool.

Britannia s—565 cwts bones, E Purdina ; 7,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Ionia s—319 cwts turmeric, C Chutterbooj ; 499½ cwts myrabollams, A Allymahomed and Co.

For London.

White Jacket s—5 bales skins and shides, H Jamall ; 17½ cwts fishmaws, Muncherjee Framjee ; 9,300 cwts wheat, Rall Brothers ; 2 cases woolen carpets, Treacher and Co ; 5 tons teelseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 8¾ cwts cardamomseed, D Mowjee ; 675 cwts myraboilams, H Gokaldas,

For Hamburg.

Corolie s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 3,750 cwts wheatbran, Otto Martin .

For Havre.

Indrani s—2 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton and 13,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams E Spinner and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat and 3,949 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

For Hull.

Aspatria s—501 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hasraj ; 7,200 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clio s—1,320 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham ane Co.

For Marseilles.

Britannia s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,980 cwts groundnuts and 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

For Antwerp.

Etona s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A S Mondeliar and Co ; 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1999½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Hajeen s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 618 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2300½ cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Trieste.

Therese Heymann s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 991 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtier ; 56 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Venice.

Therese Heymann s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Ghent.

Clio s—200 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURNEYWADY, OPPOSITE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S MARKET.

Messrs SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of April 1892, on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hormusjee Shapoorjee Kapadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 15th November 1886, and further charge, dated 13th September 1888, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that fazandarce piece of ground, together with the house or building standing thereon, situate in Churneywady, outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the House and compound of one Shivram Gunput, on the west by a gully or passage, on the north by private passage, and on the south by the house and compound of Sooryajee Gopal, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2973 and Street No. 111, and which were and still are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Kapadia.

SECONDLY.—All that fazandaree piece of ground, together with the house or building standing thereon, situate in Churneywady outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 291 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Churneywady Lane, on the West by gully or passage, on the North by a gully and on the South by house of Shivram Gunpat and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 2977 and Street No. 115, and which were and still are in the occupation of the tenants of the said HORMUSJEE SHAPURJEE KAPADIA.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of 12 plots of building ground and two bungalows on the Tardeo Road advertised to be sold TO-DAY, has been POSTPONED until further notice. All information regarding the land may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Depot the very valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery by Treacher, best plated ware, a sweet toned brass bound Square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, specially made for India; a stylish victoria with a pair of young sound bay Arabs and double harness, a handsome Norfolk cart and hood, one Rajcote cow and calf, milch goats, first rate oil paintings. Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, aviary with birds, English refrigerator military saddle by Peat, English coal cooking stove, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Brigade-Surgeon W. D. WILSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meheralli Dewraj Mastor and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,480 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 21, 34, 35, new Nos. 16, 666, 4722, 4731, 47, 32, old Survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9577 and by the Municipality under ward Nos. 412, 413, 414, 618, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 81, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane, and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing, shafts, presses, plant, fixtures, machinery, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder.
2.—"Flag Staff Hill."

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only:—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 2, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, WATCHES, CHAIN, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of fancy goods, such as gold and silver watches, chains, hosiery, shirts, knives, cotton bed covers, shawls, drawers, bracelets, elastic belts, cork screws, Turkish towels, candlestick, cad umbrellas, rubber toys, inkstand, scent bottles, Christmas cards, ladies' bags, pictures, mirrors, microscopes, pencils, photo frames, pictures, &c, &c.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, below the late Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany large size harmonium, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oilpaintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major WILLIAMS.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
1 Bag Arab 14 1½. 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab galloway goes well in saddle.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, books, wines, linen, a double Barrel C. F. gun, in case, by "Holland," a single barrel C. F. rifle, in case, by "Holland," racing and gentleman saddles and bridles, fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman who has left India.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, in capital order.
1 very handsome bay Arab galloway about 14-1, very stylish mover in single harness and in saddle, perfectly free from vice.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land with chawls, &c., suitable for erecting mills, residences, or bungalows, situated at Parel Road, next to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, and a little further from the Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Mills.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, (Suit No. 504 of 1886, Ranibai vs. Thaker Munjee Khetsey and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, at 5-30 p.m. each day until the whole is disposed of, put up for sale by Public Auction, the whole of the very valuable land containing 18,900 square yards in 36 separate lots.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, next to Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s old office, the whole of the Gaiety Hotel furniture, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture plated, glass and crockery ware, carpets, lamps, mirrors, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved french polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c. &c., the property of J. B. TOOTHILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, one handsome strong-built Victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of Mr. J. HARTLEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1892.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE first of a Series of Six Lectures, being "the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1891-92, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Wednesday, the 2nd March 1892, (to-day), at 5-15 P.M.

Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."

Lecturer—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B.D.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st March, 1892.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE
CIRCUS PROGRAMMES.
TO-DAY, AT 4 P. M.
THE FIRST GRAND
AFTERNOON
PERFORMANCE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE
TO ALL PARTS.
ONLY 4 ANNAS TO GALLERY
FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.
GRAND PROGRAMME,
INCLUDING THE
GREAT MAN FISH,
THE BEAUMONT TROUPE
in their
LARGE GLASS TANK
Filled with Water
At 4 P.M. TO-DAY, MARCH 2ND.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
DEBUT OF THE
LION QUEEN,
MDLLE SCHERAZADE
With the 4 SPLENDID
NUBIAN LIONS.
THE LADY LION PERFORMER
TO-NIGHT.
MDLLE SCHERAZADE
AND THE LIONS,
LADY LION TAMER,
LION QUEEN,
LADY AND LIONS,
LIONS AND LADY
THE BEAUTIFUL SCHERAZADE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
DON'T FORGET IT AND NEW PROGRAMME.
ZENANA GALLERY COMFORTABLY FITTED UP
FOR NATIVE LADIES.
Now erected. Rs. 3 per Seat

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Boxes per Seat..Rs. 4.	Second Class per Seat..Rs. 2.
Stalls per Seat..Rs. 3.	Second Class Gallery..Rs. 1.

Third Class Gallery 8 Annas.
☞ No Half Price to the Evening Performances.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES
EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 4 P. M.
Booking Office open from 9 A. M. till 12 A.M., and from 2-30 P. M. till 5-30 P. M.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR esources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY
STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN, SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the British India Steam Navigation Company, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of rice, grain sweepings, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 bales grey shirtings.
3 bales tweed shawls.
1 case khakee dress brocade.
4 cases white calico.
2 ,, white shirtings.
5 ,, colored prints.
5 ,, dhoties.

A Spaniel dog of high breed, good ratter, a regular beauty, the property of a gentleman.

On account and at the risk of Cursonjee Vundravun and Co.

G B M 1-9—9 cases printed handkerchieves 30 by 27½.
P H J S 75-80—5 ,, ,, 82 by 23½-23.

On account of underwriter.

2 bales G. dhootes and shirting.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Shustre Hajee Abdoola Mavla—

20 bales grey T cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BALES AND LOOSED DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March 1892, at 3 p.m., at the Scott Press, Colaba, (opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station) and on account of the underwriters, viz.:—

14 bales damaged and wet cotton.
Lot loose do. do.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1892, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Bai Munchabai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Balgowandass Hurgowandass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khoja Hassam Allybhoy and Khoja Ebrahim Razambhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1880, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground or land called Gaestan, together with the messuages, tenements, and two dwelling houses, ground with compound, that is to say, that one dwelling house, No. 253, consisting of two stories, and the other No. 60 lower roomed, situated at Bandora, on bazar public road fronting on the southern side of the said bazaar public road, in the Salsette Zilla, taluka Tanna, formerly was in the occupation of the said Sonabace Foolbace and Labace, and is now in the occupation of the said Khoja Hasum Alibhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assesment, Bandora Municipality, under Nos. 253 and 60, standing in the name of Khoja Hassum Alibhoy, letter A, containing by admeasurement (148) one hundred and forty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the gullee and house of Khoja Hassum Alibhoy, and on the west by the house of Khoja Thawur Fazulbhoy, on the north by the public bazaar road and house of Peerbhoy Hassum and Vazeer Maneckbhoy, and on the south by the open space and house of Heerabai, widow of Kowarjee Bhikajee, Parsee, Letter B, containing by admeasurement (102) one hundred and two square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: On the east by the open ground and house of Ebrahim Razanbhoy, on the west by the gully and house of Khoja Hassum Alibhoy, on the north by the gully and house of Ebrahim Razanbhoy, and on the south by the gully and house of Domingo Lazar, Christian.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 96; but the market rates of discount were put down ½ per cent. say to 2¼ per cent. both in short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 103. The price of Bar Silver remained at Friday's quotation of 41 7-16d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents, at £69 7-16, and £68⅜, respectively; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent. down, at 90⅝, demand Exchange on London having been half a cent lower, at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight; was still 1s. 3⅜d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frcs. 25·23.

The Wheat Market was quiet, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. lower, at 7s. 7d., White Delhi being unaltered, at 7s. 4½d. per cental, Ex-Quay. Linseed also was quiet, Bomboy Seed having been quoted at 40s. on the spot, and 40s. 3d. to arrive, per quarter, Ex-Quay.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats neglected, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, with no East Indians sold. There was no change in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Prices of Cotton in New York were quite unchanged yesterday, 7 1-16 cents having been still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 6·95 cents for May Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	39,000	17,000	9,000
Two days' do.	52,000	41,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891....	60,70,000	5,828,000	5,359,000

Here, Cotton has been taken to only a small extent again, and rates have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing whatever to-day; and the Mills have taken only 1,400 bales, made up of 500 Pachora, at Rs. 146½-7¼; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 150-51; and 250 each of Mulkapore Ginned, at Rs. 162; and Bhosawul Ginned, at Rs. 153 per candy.

WHEAT has again been in but limited enquiry from exporters, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market, while prices have further receded half-an-anna per cwt., our quotations now being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-6-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	5-5-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	,,	5-3-6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-15-6	,,
Hard Yellow..........	,,	5-5-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-15-6	,,
Hard Red	,,	4-11-0	,,

The Receipts of Puroduce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,536	bales.
Wheat..........	58,285	owts.
Linseed	62,497	,,
Rapeseed..........	7,469	,,
Gingelly	10,099	,,
Groundnuts..........	4,724	,,
Castorseed..........	3,994	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business worth mentioning has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 4⅞d. for Bank Demand; 1s. 4 27-32d. for Telegraphic; and 1s. 4 1-16d for three months' sight Credits; and rates for the Bank media of remittance hardened a little, closing a shade higher, Credits being unaltered. The market has been very quiet as to business, however, hardly anything having been done either way, we quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3⅞ to 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 3 27-32 to ⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·69.	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper has been steady at yesterday's closing rate for fours for cash and to-morrow's settlement, viz., 105 5-16, but the 30th March account has advanced 1-16 per cent. to 105 5 16, which is thus now quoted in all position, 104 being still named for 4¼ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected, and prices of cotton Mill scrip are quoted as before in the absence of business. A little business has been done in press shares, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Volkarts: and a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton and of Rs. 2½ in new Berar at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 1.

Mail steamer Khedive from China and Oriental from Australia arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne having left Kurrachee on Tuesday, the 1st inst., at 9 a.m., is expected here very early on Thursday morning, the 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera..........	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 3⅜
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 7-16
4½ per cent. ,, ...	68⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	108
Bar Silver	41 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Bangkok-Saigon line right.

Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	..	..	..
Teheran	1	11	7 a.m.	...	52
Suez..........	1	2	50 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st March, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	..	45	—	4
,, Kurrachee	..	16	—	2
,, Madras	..	27	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—February 26, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr R P Harris, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUNYER—ANGELO—February 24, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev K S MacDonald, D D, Benjamin Cooke Bunyer, H M Indian Marine, to Evelyn Blanche Angelo, eldest daughter of E J Gleeson, Esq., Dehra Dun.

DEATHS.

CONLEAUX—February 20, at Sialkote, John Christopher Conleaux, aged 6 months.

HEWLETT—February 21, at Benares, the Rev John Hewlett, M A, Principal of the London Mission College, Benares, and Fellow of the Allahabad University.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

THE black citizen of one of the Southern States, who seized a turkey which incautiously roosted one night on a rail, for the "rent of the fence," no doubt congratulated himself on his readiness in applying the letter of the law to an unforeseen case. But obviously the supply of turkeys procurable on such terms could not be perennial. The owners of turkeys would take care to keep them at a distance from that particular fence for a long time to come. Something very similar has happened in the suburb of Bandora. A number of confiding people proceeded to build houses in that locality on land which they had purchased in the open market at what was relatively a high rate paid to the occupiers. The average number of houses thus built was about fifty per annum; in 1886-87 ninety-nine houses were erected. In the following year the Government issued quite suddenly orders making a large demand on the amazed builders and forbidding persons thenceforward to erect houses on land in their occupancy unless they bound themselves to pay a fine up to Rs. 5,000 per acre on land "appropriated to agricultural purposes." There is a provision in the Land Revenue Code under which fines are levied on agricultural land which is diverted to building purposes, but the object of that provision is to prevent the land revenue suffering from land being taken out of cultivation. The fine should in equity and in reason be proportionate to the amount of the revenue placed in peril; if more be exacted it should be assessed on some principle based on the market value of building land in the given locality. The persons suddenly served with the notice in question had no option but to sign the bond required of them; many buildings were in progress, and had to be finished before the monsoon ruined the materials on the ground. The arbitrary enhancement of the fine from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 per acre produced a serious and indeed a ruinous depreciation in the selling value of property. A new bungalow which cost nearly Rs. 13,000 was sold after the enhancement by public auction at Rs. 6,600. Another house and land which had cost Rs. 31,000 were sold for Rs. 20,000, the depreciation amounting to Rs. 11,000. A third bungalow which cost with the site Rs. 22,000 was sold for Rs. 14,000. The result has been that the number of new houses built declined from an average of fifty per annum to practically nothing, two only being built in 1890-91.

As we mentioned at the time, the owners of land in and around Bandora and the local Ratepayers' Association appealed to the Government of Lord Reay against a new departure which so seriously threatened the welfare of what was until then a growing and fairly prosperous suburb of Bombay. The revenue authorities of the district acting, of course, under orders, proceeded in a most arbitrary fashion and prejudged the whole question in controversy. They prohibited the erection of any buildings unless the occupants agreed to pay the exorbitant fine demanded. The main object of providing a fine in the Code for the appropriation of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes, it was contended, is to prevent land being reduced to waste by unlimited quarrying or by extensive brickmaking and then thrown back useless on the lands of Government. This fear of the land being deteriorated and rendered worseless can not arise in cases where houses are erected, for the fact of these being occupied added to the security for the due payment of the assessment. This contention, however, is, it appears to us, somewhat hazardous; the real ground of complaint was that the exorbitant fine demanded was disproportionate to the means of those called upon to pay it, and as the result has shown ruinous to those who expended money on buildings on the reasonable belief that the fine per acre would not be arbitrarily enhanced. The proportion of the fine to the assessment was originally fixed at thirty times that of the latter. The rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre gave Government Rs. 40 per acre on land, which for agricultural purposes yielded Rs. 1, and besides this the annual assessment was increased five-fold. The enhancement of the fine to Rs. 5,000 would give Government Rs. 200 per acre, plus Rs. 5 for annual assessment, for land previously yielding one rupee per annum only. The unaccommodating spirit displayed in this connection is exemplified in the fact that the fine of Rs. 5,000 per acre was demanded from the labouring ryots who build huts on their holdings. The occupants of these houses are so poor that they are not always able to pay one rupee per annum for the Municipal tax. Distress warrants, issued by the Municipality to recover these nearly nominal sums, have been returned "no effects," the furniture consisting of nothing but a few earthen pots and a bundle of rags. The futility of charging people steeped to the lips in poverty with a heavy fine for putting up huts on the land they occupy, is patent enough.

The remonstrance of the petitioners who laid these facts before Lord Reay's Government was unavailing, the reply being that the Government saw no reason to interfere with the action of the revenue authorities. A second application to Government was so far successful that the maximum fine was reduced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 3,000 per acre. In making this concession the Government informed the petitioners that his Excellency in Council had directed that a survey and assessment of all the building sites in villages within a radius of eight miles from Bombay was to be made, and pending the completion of this survey the rates hitherto of fines levied on lands appropriated for building purposes "which are altogether inadequate" shall be raised to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per acre. The grievance against which Bandora has petitioned is thus extended, in a somewhat modified form it is true, throughout all the villages—most of them very poor—within an eight miles radius of Bombay. It is not difficult to forecast the consequences of this Resolution. The villages in question will be deprived of the means of growth, and the villagers will be forced into the insanitary and over-crowded chawls in the Native Town. This is not of course the aspect of the matter which pre-occupies the Bandora Rate-payers' Association, which refuses to be comforted by the announcement that all the villages around Bombay will have to share the fate which seemed so hard when borne alone. In a memorial addressed to the Government the Committee of that Association dwells upon the fact that in Bandora the conditions do not exist which create the "betterment" that in other countries is not unfairly held to entitle the State (or the Municipality) to a share of the "unearned increment." The real value of land in and around Bandora has not been enhanced; there has been no development of trade or of local industries, no new methods of cultivation to raise the value of houses and land. The enhanced fine does not take a portion of a profit which the builder has not earned; it simply sweeps away, as the figures mentioned above demonstrate, a large part of the selling value of the property the builder created in the locality. The result is that building operations have nearly ceased. The value of property having fallen rents have fallen, and consequently the Municipal income is diminished; improvements become impossible and from a prosperous place Bandora has become unprosperous, and houses remain unoccupied for the greater part of the year. It is a fair subject of criticism that neither the revenue authorities nor the Government have ever taken the trouble to formulate the reasons for fixing first upon Rs. 5,000 and provisionally on Rs. 3,000 as the maximum of fine for building sites. The Collector of Tanna stated that the former figure was regarded as "theoretically" possible, but that in practice the fee ranged between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000 But there is no more reason for fixing on Rs 5,000 as a theoretical possibility than Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 2,000. The teaching of results is that even the present provisional maximum of Rs. 3,000 has had for its practical results, the depreciation of the value of property and the cessation of building. Seeing that the system of imposing heavy fines at haphazard is extended to all the villages on the outskirts of Bombay, the prospect of providing for the outward expansion of the city, and thus checking the tendency to congestion and over-crowding with the train of insanitary conditions thence arising, becomes remote. This was not what the Government aimed at when constituting the Expansion Committee a few years since.

THE journal of the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha*, which has lately been creditably on the alert in regard to economic and industrial questions, has commenced a series of articles on cotton manufactures in the Bombay Presidency, which promise to be of great interest. It is sometimes forgotten that the Indian cotton industry, though it has reached its largest development in the Presidency town, did not begin here but in Broach. An attempt had, indeed, been made in Calcutta, but with results that were even less satisfactory than those which the Calcutta mill-owners are realizing in these days. A more successful project was started at Broach, and even this had been preceded by an attempt which was unsuccessful for the time being, to put up a mill at Ahmedabad. This was as far back as in 1845, the pioneer mill promoter there being a gentleman who happily still takes a prominent part in the industrial and municipal life of Ahmedabad, Mr. Ranchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E. He had the co-operation of a well-known officer, who at that time commanded the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and who subsequently became distinguished in the Political Department—Major Fulljames, a far seeing officer, with a turn for mechanics, who had satisfied himself that it was as easy to spin yarn in the neighbourhood of the "Surat" cotton fields as to send it to Lancashire. Major Fulljames put himself into communication with a London firm of machine-makers, and obtained estimates for the equipment of a mill. A little later on the site of the proposed mill was changed from Ahmedabad to Broach. But though Ahmedabad, with its rich *Shetias*, abounded in money, it was poor in enterprise and in confidence. No eloquence could persuade these people that it was worth while to put their money in this new venture. They argued that if the scheme was as promising as people said Bombay was sure to take it up—a response which does more credit to their foresight than to the enterprise. In 1851 Mr. Ranchorlal tried again, this time securing the co-operation of Mr. Landon, an American gentleman, who had already put up a steam ginning factory at Broach. Amongst his more influential supporters was the well-known Bhownugger statesman, Mr. Gowrishankar Udeyshankar, who died the other day. But Mr. Landon's co-operation did not go far; he parted from the native proprietory, and got capital elsewhere, finally establishing his mill at Broach with other help. Meanwhile Bombay enterprise led to the erection of a mill in this city while up-country promoters were arranging their little difficulties. Here, as we were once more reminded only recently, Mr. Cowasji Nanabhai Davar was the first to start a mill, and an excellent return was made to his work in its early years. The shareholders had to wait for nearly two years after the mill began before they saw their dividends. In 1859—the third year of working—the dividends reached Rs. 1,000 a share, or half the amount paid upon each share. Things have not been quite so flourishing of late; but then the original shareholders had the advantage of working in virgin soil, which counts for much. But those who made money by mill enterprise in those days had often to work very hard for it and at great risk. Thus, when Mr. Ranchorlal Chotalal founded the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company there was no railway communication with Ahmedadad, and all the machinery, engines, and boilers had to be taken to Cambay by boats, and thence by bullock carts. "We had the first consignments of our machinery from England lost in the sea, and the first European manager we brought from England was carried away by cholera." That is a tale of grief briefly told, and we are glad to brighten it by mentioning not only that Mr. Ranchorlal has been made a C.I.E., but that the Rs. 1,000 shares of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company are to-day quoted at Rs. 1,400.

THE National Miners' Federation, as the result of the deliberations at the recent conference in Manchester, decided a fortnight ago to cease work for a fortnight in the middle of March, and, according to to-day's telegrams, the Durham Miners, who are not connected with the Federation, have resolved to strike from the 12th instant. The Durham men were warned by their employers some time ago that a reduction of 10 per cent. on their wages would be made. The present rate, they asserted, had been fixed in anticipation of an advance of prices, which was never realised, and the reduction is more than warranted by the state of trade. The men are unwilling to accept this; hence the resolution to strike. It appears the fact is that in most of the coal districts the owners have accumulated large stacks of coal at the pit-brows, and that in their eagerness to clear these off they have accepted prices below the usual rates. The price of coal generally has fallen as a result, and masters and men each suggest a remedy. The employers of men in the Federation consider a reduction of wages the best way out of the difficulty; the men consider that a cessation of work for a fortnight will best serve the purpose, and they passed a resolution to stop work for a fortnight. This they did in the vain belief that a fortnight's famine would compel consumers to give a higher price. The trade organs in all parts on England endeavoured to dissuade them, urging the cruelty they would inflict on other working men, who must of necessity be thrown idle at the factories and mills. They were warned that the masters and men in every industry affected would agree in regarding the National Miners' Federation as an unfriendly body, with which dealings were insecure, and the result would probably be a remarkable re-arrangement of the coal markets. It has been clearly shown that the over-production is merely a result of the last rise of wages, which induced men to leave mills and workshops to engage in mining. But the miners were obdurate in refusing to accept a reduction and in deciding to stop supplies. The argument put forward to the effect that they would inflict serious hardships on their brother-workmen in other industries and court serious danger for themselves did not daunt them. It was also pointed out to the Federation men that the consumers would find it necessary to purchase in other districts, and those in which the federated men were employed would suffer. But as our telegrams to-day show, the Durham strike will commence simultaneously with the voluntary cessation of work in the other districts, and the threatened fortnight's famine seems destined to make itself felt.

THE Bill for subjecting the sale and transit of mohwra flowers to administrative control has not yet been reached on the agenda papers of the Legislative Council, and it is not likely, we believe, that it will be taken up at the next meeting. There is some prospect, therefore, that the people in the districts threatened by the Bill, Thana and Kolaba, will have full opportunity of learning what Government propose to do in the matter, and of making such representations on the Bill as they may think necessary. Meanwhile, if Government are as confident as to the necessity of the Bill as the "Objects and Reasons" which are appended to it represent them to be, they might do worse than supply the public with more information on the subject than is contained in that modest twenty lines of print. Special reasons, it is contended by Government, have come into existence of late. Illicit distillation from mowhra flowers is said to have seriously increased, and it has become absolutely necessary to put the traffic in them under regulation and control. If that is so, the least Government can do will be to supply the public with the necessary information on which they can form a conclusion as to the necessity of the Bill. For such information we should, in the first instance, look in the Abkari Administration Reports, though they are not over communicative about everything that comes within the ken of the Department. And here we note a curious coincidence. In 1882, we are told, when it was proposed to legislate upon an important branch of the excise administration, the publication of the Abkari report was thirteen months in arrears. We are now in March, and another important Bill, in which the liberties of the subject are directly involved, has been tabled; and yet the departmental report to which we should naturally turn for information on the subject-matter of the Bill is not yet forthcoming, though seven months have passed since the close of the last abkari year. Government are doing well in not being overhasty in legislating on this question; they will do better if they furnish the public with full information on the subject-matter of the Bill. A reprint of the proceedings attendant upon the introduction of the Bill of 1882 would be interesting, though possibly it might not be helpful to the present venture.

WE publish in another column the remainder of the correspondence between H. E. the Governor and the President of the Corporation in reference to the police and other charges, a first instalment of which has been printed. The letters have reference to the unhappily abortive effort to arrive at an understanding by means of a conference. Lord Harris stipulated as one of the conditions of acceding to the proposal for interview that the reporters should be present, and that the correspondence when completed should be given to the press in its entirety. The President, doubtless influenced by the view of some of the deputation appointed to meet his Excellency, demurred to the presence of the representatives of the press. Lord Harris does not dissemble his surprise at a disinclination to court publicity in such a matter, for which his English experience and political training had not prepared him, but he reluctantly acceded to the suggestion that the reporters should not be present during the interview. Speaking entirely from the point of view of the public we can only share the regret that the interchange of views which took place was not fully reported. There was nothing that either side had any reason to keep in the shade, or any interest in keeping from the light. As it is, the only record of what passed on the occasion of the reception of the deputation by the Governor is to be found in the brief and business like precis which Lord Harris drew up on the spot, and subsequently verified by the concurrence of Mr. George Cotton. This is something; but it does not supply the public with what would have been learned from a full report—the point of view from which the Municipality and the Government respectively approach the consideration of the Police and other charges, and the prospect of closing the interminable controversies which it was the purpose of the conference to bring about.

THE number of deaths in Bombay from small-pox in the past week was 32, an increase of 12 over the previous week. The total deaths from all causes are 30 more than in the previous week, the mortality being equal to 35 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran has been re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University.

MR. FREDERICK EDGELOW has taken Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania into partnership from the 1st day of March, 1892. The business of the new firm will be carried on on the first floor of No. 5, Sardar Ganj, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, under the style of "Edgelow and Gulabchand."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Manchester Ship Canal, yesterday, the Chairman announced that under favourable conditions they would possibly open the waterway for traffic next year.

MR. GLADSTONE BACK IN LONDON.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to London from the Continent in vigorous health. He attended the House of Commons yesterday, and met with a most cordial welcome.

THE STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COLLIERIES.

The miners in the Durham Collieries, who are not connected with the National Miners' Federation, have resolved to go on strike on the 12th inst., against a reduction of wages. This action will greatly assist the objects of the Federation in the proposed general stoppage of work.

Prices of coals are rising rapidly.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERY DISPUTE.

ADVERSE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 29.

The Washington Supreme Court has finally decided against the claims of Great Britain in the case of the British Sealer Sayward, which was seized by the United States cruisers in the Behring Straits.

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

It is announced that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Secretary Blaine have signed the treaty of arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RUSSIAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 1.

With the view of encouraging cotton manufacturers in Russia a law has been gazetted providing for an import duty on the raw material which will be refunded to the exporters of cotton fabrics.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

The s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 19th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive at 4 p.m., on Sunday, the 6th instant.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

The Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act Commission sat to-day, at the Council Hall, when the following evidences were recorded :—

Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona, said that the Act has introduced considerable changes into the procedure of the courts. It made the attendance of the defendants compulsory. Difficulty was expressed when a creditor produced no accounts. If he found any earliest available bond he considered it to be an old transaction, and assumed that half of the sum was the principal and half the interest. The High Court in 1887 ruled against this. It is always difficult to ascertain the actual profits on lands. He allowed interest up to 12 per cent. on mortgage bonds, and from 18 to 24 on simple bonds. Witness said he should not recommend extending the period of limitation to non-agricultural classes. The agriculturists ought to be specially protected and given special facilities.

(Mr. Neil said to witness that it had been asserted on authority that more than half of the money-lenders in Satara are Coonbees ; and they were themselves agriculturists.)

Witness further said the assistance of pleaders is necessary for the system of conciliation as introduced by the Act has been of advantage in saving the defendant some costs. Without very strict and regular supervision the system of conciliation would fail altogether In some cases before the conciliators new bonds are executed without payment of stamp fees or registration fees. The ryots do not care very much for the conciliation system. They often do not attend when called. The system of revision has acted very well, and keeps good check upon sub-judges. He does not think that the sub-judges in the four districts, where the Act is applicable, are more careful in their proceedings than the sub-judges in other districts. Witness does not think that registration is necessary in case of bonds, in which no lien on immoveable property is created. Looking into the past history of the transactions and giving the courts power to reduce interest would be beneficial if made a part of the general law. Exemption of the agriculturist from arrest and of his land from attachment and provision for payment of instalments have all had a beneficial effect. The Act has not materially reduced the credit of the agriculturists. The tendency of the Act has been to make the agriculturists more thrifty. When the Act was first introduced he certainly checked reckless borrowing and insolvency.

Mr. Baput, a retired mamlatdar, said that he acted as mamlatdar for 24 years, when certain villages belonging to Maharajah Scindia in Sheogaum were taken up by the British Government. Survey was introduced, and the assessment was fixed ; within three years the people were reduced to comparatively poor condition. He heard that the assessment rates of Maharaja Scindia were not as heavy as the rates under the British survey system, because a difficulty is felt in collecting the assessment when the British took the land up.

Rao Saheb Gupte, retired mamlatdar, said that the ryots in Sholapur were not very much in debt. In 1878 the people in certain villages were rather well off, while in others they were in debt. People in the inam villages were well off, because the inamdar took the revenue by instalments or whenever the people could pay; whereas in Government villages the people have to pay their revenue in money at a fixed time.

Mr. Manajani, a pensioned mamlatdar, said that he was serving in Nagar when the Act was passed. The ryots now found more difficult to borrow money, and consequently they had to sell their lands.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne and party returned to Calcutta this morning.

RETURN OF PRINCE GALITSIN TO RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

Prince Galitsin will return to Russia by the Kashmir-Yarkand route. A British officer will probably accompany him.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

The Commission, which is sitting at Allahabad to enquire into the charges framed against Mr. Percy Wheeler, C. S., is now engaged in hearing the defence. Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Magistrate, Jaunpur, gave evidence tending to prove that Mr. Wheeler was engaged in writing the judgment, concerning the existence of which a dispute had risen early in September last.

THE CAWNPORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce elected Messrs. Cooper and Chapman, president and vice-president.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE CAWNPORE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Cooper has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Cawnpore Volunteers, *vice* Major Wallerstein, resigned.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL KENNEDY.

THE flagship Boadicea, under the command of Captain Charles S. Donner, arrived in harbour yesterday at noon, from Aden, which port she left on the 22nd February, with his Excellency Rear Admiral William R. Kennedy on board. The Boadicea had gone to Aden a fortnight ago, and was waiting there for his Excellency's arrival. His Excellency arrived at Aden by the mail steamer Arcadia from home, and joined the flagship ; Mrs. and Miss Kennedy came to Bombay by the mail steamer Siam on Sunday, last. On arrival of the flagship in port, a salute of 13 guns was fired from H. M. S. Sphinx, the compliment being returned from the flagship by firing a salute of 7 guns. The Boadicea will probably remain in Bombay for about three weeks, and then leave for Trincomalee. His Excellency the Rear Admiral will land to-day, at 8 a. m. The 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file and a proportion of officers Band and Regimental Color to parade at 7-45 a.m., at the Apollo Bunder, to receive his Excellency. A salute of 13 guns will be fired from the saluting battery.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Tansa Water-Works will be opened by his Excellency the Viceroy, at 5-15 p.m., on Thursday, 31st March. The place of opening will be Chinchpoogly, just to the west of the railway station, where the Tansa pipe depot has hitherto been at the junction of De Lisle and Arthur Roads. I shall be obliged by your permitting me to announce that ladies or gentlemen desiring to be present should send written application for tickets to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 15th March. The envelopes should be marked "Tansa Opening Ceremony," and the applications should give legibly (*a*) name, (*b*) profession or calling, and (*c*) address. Tickets will be issued to the extent (about 2,000), to which they are available, and unless called for at my office between 20th and 25th March, will be sent by post, bearing, on 26th March.

Special invitations will be issued in the cases of a few great officials and prominent citizens, *e. g.*, Judges of the High Court, members and ex-members of the Legislative Council, Secretaries to Government, the General Commanding, and principal military officers, &c., to whom the request contained in this letter does not apply ; nor does it, of course, to members of the Corporation.

It should be distinctly understood that all ladies and gentlemen are expected to be in their seats by 5 p.m., and that no one will be admitted to the enclosure after that hour.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following telegram from the Collector of Dharwar under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code has been received for the week ending 20th February :—

"Average price of Jowari over the affected area 33·2 pounds per rupee. Numbers employed on four extra Local Board works under Civil Agency in Navalgund Taluka 3,613, and expenditure Rs. 411. Numbers on two Professional Agency extra Local Board works in Navalgund Taluka 5,080, and expenditure Rs. 536. No children and no poor-house or village relief. No rain. Cholera in one village of Gadag Taluka. Grain supply ample."

This Telegram from the Collector of Bijapur under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 27th February says :—

"Jowari 33¾ and Bajri 30 4-5 lbs. per rupee on average. Three Professional Agency works ready in Bijapur, Bagewadi and Badami Talukas respectively. Ten labourers with 13 children employed on Kerur-Katgeri Road ; none on others. Public Works Department expenditure during week Rs. 225. No gratuitous or poor-house relief. Public health and grain supply good."

The subjoined is a return showing the progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity :—

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works.			
		Number.	Class.	Number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
Bijapur..	Week ending 20th February 1892.	2	Provincial works under Professional Agency.	10	Rs. a. p. 5 11 7

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
* Indi	38½	28	21	16½	21
Sindgi	42	35	21	14	21
Bijapur	35	31¼	16 7-8	17½	19 7-20
Bagevadi	35¼	29 3-5	21 1-60	20½	20½
Muddebihal	34 27-40	33½	20½	16	20 3-40
† Bagakot	30	32	16	16	18
Badami	30	30	16	15	16
Hungund	32	32	18	14	18

* A further expenditure of annas 9 was incurred on account of 7 children under 7 years of age, whose parents were upon the relief works.

† The public health was good and grain supply plentiful during the week.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. C.'s steamer Shannon, with the English mails of the 19th ult., left Aden at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive here at 4 p.m. on Sunday. The Shannon, which left London on Feb. 11th and Brindisi on Feb. 21st, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seaman and two children, Mrs. Ayling and two children, Miss M. E. Lee-Warner, Miss Steward, Mr. H. E. Layton, Mr. Mark Jones, Mrs. Higginson, Mr. H. E. Trevor, Lieut. C. H. Lewiss, Lieut. J. R. Hill, Mrs. W. H. B. Boyd, Mr. M. FitzM. Henry, Lieut. E. H. Smith, Surg. R. Hardie, Mr. J. Lane, Paymaster W. A. Green, Mr. S. Pearce, Mr. P. F. Faulkner, Lieut. J. C. Soady, Mr. G. Heap, Assistant-Paymaster H. B. Creagh, Surg. E Cuffey, Naval Cadet A. T. Stewart, Miss Tickell, Lieut. T. Ross, and Mr. C. E. Riggs.

From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. C Mitchell Innes, Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Miss West, Mr. Hart, Col. C. H. Ewart, Mr. A. H. Collins, Mr. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coward, Capt. J. Crocker, Mrs. R. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Scoulard, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. Chan, Mrs. E Richards, Mr. J. A. A. Hunter, Mr. S. M. Barry, Mr. Todd, Mr. M. Innes, and Mr. S. A. Chalk.

From Ismailia.—Mrs. and Miss Ward, and Mr. Calvert.

From Aden—Mr. Hormusjee Cawasjee Dinshaw.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. J. Adams, Miss Wilson, and Miss B. Porter.

For Sydney.—Mr. A. W. Wilson.

For Melbourne—Mr. and Miss Robinson.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

As we stated briefly in our columns yesterday, the fancy dress ball, given at Government House, on Monday night, by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, was one of those memorable occasions that go far to make up what is generally termed a successful and brilliant season. About four hundred ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitations of their Excellencies, and when they had congregated in the brilliantly-lighted saloons of Government House, the effect was exceedingly striking and pretty. The guests commenced to arrive at 9 o'clock and were received by his Excellency the Governor in the dress of the Tickham Hunt, and her Excellency Lady Harris attired as a Maid of Kent. The Governor's body-guard lined the way to the ball-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The grounds were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and cosy little nooks and arbours were in abundance. When the band played up the first valse "Toreador," most of the guests had assembled, and as the dancers whirled round the ball-room a favourable opportunity was given for judging of the taste and originality the wearers had expended on their costumes. Poudrè costumes were worn by many of the ladies, and, although pretty and becoming, are not so effective as some of the more elaborate toilets intended to represent historic characters, military and naval uniforms, and national costumes. The military uniform is, on such occasions, largely affected by the ladies, and on Monday evening they were as numerous, as many of them were elaborate and becoming. The dashing "White Hussar" was only rivalled by the grace and neatness of the pretty "Vivandier," whilst her Majesty's naval forces found a graceful representative in a smart a "Middy" as ever stepped a quarter-deck. There was, of course, a good collection of flower girls and peasants from every land, from the gay Italian maid, all colour and smiles, down to the simply attired spouse of the English Hodge. The dresses of bygone days of the courts of good Queen Ann, Louis XIV., and other monarchs celebrated for their good taste in dress, were fittingly represented by "Ann Page," "Mrs. Graham," "My Great Grandmother," "Court order of Louis XIV.," "Poudre, Louis XV." "Mistress Prue," "Lady Margaret Bryan," &c. The heroines of historic, poetic, dramatic, and nursery rhyme fame were numerous. There were two "Grace Darlings" in the fields, equally charmingly attired, whilst either of the two "Portias" look pretty enough to keep an audience—of gentlemen—rivetted to the ground, whilst she spoke of the precise quality of mercy, and when it may be expected to drop like gentle dew. Equally attractive were "Mary Stuart," "Highland Mary," "Polly put the kettle on," "Jill," "My Sweetheart," "Morgiana," "Annie Laurie," "Yum Yum," and "Juliet." The gentlemen, of course, appeared in all the military costumes, becoming and unbecoming, that the four quarters of the globe could supply, and they were attended by nearly sufficient naval gentleman, who inhabit the forecastle, to man a tolerable sized war vessel. And no doubt the large military and naval display was quite necessary for there was as fierce an assortment of Arabs, Bedouins, Mussalmans, Albanians, brigands, and bushmen as are to be found in the most blood curdling literature. "Charles Surface" is never absent from any fancy dress ball worthy of the name, and the success or otherwise of such functions may generally be measured by the quantity and quality of this gay young spark. He was present on Monday evening in the duplicate, and suffice it is to say he was as well dressed and sprightly as ever. The gentlemen with funny ideas were confined to a short half-dozen, the best of them being two guests who dressed as sandwich men, and did it so well that one would not be able to say which was the real and which the spurious article. Our particular friends paraded the ballroom with boards which requested ladies not to look at their backs, and of course they did not, but if they had they would have seen a picture of a pair of gentleman's nether garments, encased in a frame, and the inscription "The only remedy, baggy kneed trowser stretchers." "The Beak" was in attendance and ready and willing to deal summarily with any outbreak amongst the representatives of lawless communities, and there was a sprinkling of holy friars worthy of any order. At midnight the motley crowd paired off with a total disregard for chronology, the centuries becoming more mixed than centuries with a becoming regard for their traditions should, and supper was partaken of, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until about half,-past two in the morning. The programme was as follows :—

1	Valse	Toreador.
2	Valse	Dreamland.
3	Lancers	Patience.
4	Polka	Sister Mary.
5	Valse	Eldorado.
6	Valse	Les Sourires.
7	Polka Lancers.	
8	Valse	Dorothy.
9	Valse	River of Years.
10	Valse	Toujours Fidele.
11	Valse	Garden of Sleep.
12	Lancers	Rip Van Winkle.
13	Valse	Scutiers Fleuris.
14	Polka	See me dance the Polka.
15	Valse	Dolores.
16	Galop	John Peel.

SUPPER DANCES.

1	Valse	Blue Danube.
2	Valse	Lady Harris.

The following is a complete list of the guests and the costumes worn :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY.

H. E. Lord Harris	Tickham Hunt
H E Lady Harris	Maid of Kent
Lady Conyers	Poudré
Mrs Ridley	Poudré
Miss Wodehouse	Fair Puritan
Miss Howard	Judge
Miss Croft	Folly
Mrs Ridley	Cordon Bleu
Mr Naylor	Magpie
Mr Edgerley	
Dr Martin	Brigand (of the deepest dye)
Captain Fowle	Black Brunswicker
Captain Cox	Sir Roger de Coverley
Captain Nuttall	Austrian Hussar
Rosaldar Saidulla Khan	Full dress

LADIES.

Anowley, Miss	White Wings
Arnott, Miss	Shepherdess
Acworth, Mrs	Marquise
Budgen, Mrs	Stella
Black, Miss	Dr of Music
Brooks, Mrs Dallas	Vivandiere
Barnett, Miss	Italian Peasant
Barnett, Miss Dora	Red, White, and Blue
Bull, Miss	French Flag
Branson, Miss	Golden Bells
Brook, Miss	Poudré
Breul, Mrs	Yum-Yum
Benn, Mrs	Silver
Beaufort, Mrs A F	Penelope
Bedford, Mrs	Watteau Costume
Carroll, Mrs E B	Poudré
Chambers, Mrs	Poudré
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Mrs	Noor Jehan
Campbell, Mrs Robert	Greek Lady
Crommelin, Mrs	Court Order Louis XIV
Carlisle, Miss	Nursing Sister
Craigie, Mrs	Hunt Dress 1750
Chalk, Mrs	Mrs Balchristie
Cassels, Mrs	Black and Gold
Cuffe, Mrs	Lady of the Olden Times
Clark, Miss	Corsican Peasant
Chambers, Miss	Undine
Duxbury, Miss	Red Cross Nurse
Duxbury, Miss W	Sicilian Brigand's Wife
Dimporter, Mrs	Ponard
De Saone, Mrs G P	Tudor Period
Dimmock, Mrs	Signoreta
Forrest, Miss	Peasant
Farran, Mrs	Zingara
Fawcus, Miss	St Thomas's Hospital
Faulconer, Mrs	Italian Peasant Girl
Frost, Mrs	Poudré
Fischer, Mrs	Lady of the Elizabethan period
Fischer, Miss	Jessica
Fischer, Miss M	Watteau Shepherdess
Greenway, Mrs	Mary Stuart
Griffiths, Miss	Ann Page
Griffiths, Miss Gladys	Evening Star
Greyfoot, Mrs	Snow
Gray, Mrs	Fortune Teller
Glazebrook, Mrs N S	Swiss Peasant
Geary, Mrs Grattan	Bas Bleu
Gubbay, Mrs E S	Starry Night
Greaves, Mrs	Chinese Lady
Gostling, Mrs	Beetlewing
Gostling, Miss Edith	Juliet
Gostling, Miss Maggie	Variety
Hatch, Mrs W K	Spanish Peasant
Humphry, Mrs	Poudré
Hunter, Miss	Roses
Hilliard, Mrs	Countess
Hamilton, Mrs Roberts	Portia (Millais)
Humphrey, Mrs	Poudré
Humphrey, Miss	Classic
Humphrey, Miss L	Little Bo Peep
Hussey, Miss	Dorothy Forster
Hensly, Mrs	Mary Stuart
Hutchinson, Mrs	Dolly Varden
Harris, Mrs	Gondolier
Hunter Mrs	Parsee Lady
Harding Mrs	Magpie
Jardine, Mrs	Spanish Lady
Jervois, Miss	White Hungarian Hussar
Jopp, Mrs	Mrs Graham (Gainsborough)
James, Mrs C C	Snow Queen
Kennedy, Mrs	
Kennedy, Miss	Japanese
Langley, Mrs	Chatalaine
Lugard, Mrs E J	Poudré
Langley, Miss	Middy
Latham, Miss	Rainbow
Lovett, Mrs	Carnation
Mackenzie, Mrs T D	Dame waist } less the model waste } housewife
Mackenzie, Miss	Highland Mary, 1796
Murray, Miss	Juliet
MacNab, Mrs	Flower Girl
Martin, Mrs	Di Vernon
Mandeville, Miss	White China
Monod, Mrs	Increyable
McCullard, Miss	Princilla
Macdonald, Miss	Spanish Gipsy
Macdonald, Miss C	Bo Peep
Maconachie, Miss	Morocco Girl
Merriman, Mrs	Bombay Chick
Maconachie, Miss	Surg-Maj I M S
Murray, Miss	Juliet
Macbeth, Mrs	Dame Carruthers
Maitland, Mrs	Greek Dress
Millis, Mrs	Poudré
Nixon, Mrs Chas	Norwegian Peasant
O'Shaughnessy, Miss	White Girton Girl
Oxenham, Mrs	Neapolitan Fisherwoman
Ottley, Mrs	Gondolier
Pickard, Miss	My Sweetheart
Porter, Mrs	Morgiana
Penny, Mrs	Portuguese Peasant
Payne, Mrs	Magpie
Pearse, Mrs	Night
Pearse, Miss	Shazada
Pearse, Miss F	Moorish Maid
Pottinger, Mrs	Black and White
Pottinger, Miss	Grace Darling
Peterson, Mrs	Night
Peterson, Miss	Silver Bells
Paget-Jones, Mrs	Red, White, and Blue
Peacocke, Mrs	Watteau
Parkinson, Miss	Red, White, and Blue
Parsons, Miss	Blue Bells
Richards, Mrs	Union Jack
Russell, Mrs	Portia
Remmington, Mrs F C	Miss Hardcastle
Remington, Mrs	Rouge et Noir
Roberts, Mrs C J	Evening Dress
Roberts, Miss	Grecian Costume
Roberts, Miss Amy	Maritana
Ryan, Mrs	Grace Darling
Rivett-Carnac, Mrs	The Skipper's Wife
Stevens, Mrs	Winter
Stevens, Miss	Canada
Ship, Miss	Jill
Souter, Lady	Lady Helena Lovett
Soloman, Mrs	Folly
Slater, Mrs McLaughlan	Annie Laurie
Stacey, Mrs	Lady Margaret Bryan
Stacey, Miss	Pierrette
Stacey, Miss Dora	Ione
Symons, Mrs L J	Watteau
Shewan, Mrs	Mrs Primrose
Symons, Mrs H S	Arline
Simpson, Miss	Poudré
Sassoon, Mrs S D	Night
Scaramanga, Mrs	Marquise
Sunney, Miss M	Dresden China
Souter Miss	Masheress, time of French Revolution
Thomson, Mrs H I P	Hospital Nurse
Thomson, Miss	Flower Girl
Turner, Mrs Allan F	Poudré Louis XV
Thomson, Miss W	Nurse
Uloth, Mrs	Mistress Prue
Von Donop, Mrs	My Great Grandmother (really her last appearance)
Westlake, Mrs	Poudré
Westlake, Miss	Peep Bo
Willis, Miss	Polly put the Kettle on
Whitworth, Mrs	Spanish Lady
White, Mrs J	Bologne Fishwife
West, Miss	Greek Girl
Wilson Mrs	Morning Star
Walker, Mrs A C	Joan
Yorke Smith, Mrs	La Liberte

GENTLEMEN.

Arnott, Dr	Dr of Medicine
Arundell, Mr E W	Robin Hood
Acworth, Mr H A	Major, B V R C
Allen, Mr F C	Bombay Hunt
Barnett, Mr G A	Windsor Uniform
Burder, Mr H C	Patience
Brownrigg, Capt	Toreador
Bull, Dr	Danish Fisherman
Budgen General	Gentleman of the 19th Century
Brooks, Mr Dallas	Neapolitan Fisherman
Bentinck, Mr R J	Mountebank
Beatty, Mr C A	First Whip
Burke, Mr C T	Butler of the Queen of Hearts
Bayley, Hon Mr Justice	Court Dress
Browne, Mr G W F	Lieut R N R
Banks, Dr	Yacht Club Evening Dress
Barrow, Mr H W	Uniform, B V A
Bisset, Colonel	Sir Walter Raleigh
Brownrigg, Captain	Toreador
Black, Captain	Faust
Benn, Mr H C	Mephisto
Baldwin, Mr	Uniform A D 1714
Benn, Mr P	Cotswold Hunt
Beaufort, Mr A F	French Guard
Buckland, Mr H W	Bombay Hunt
Brown, Mr R P	Ace of Diamonds
Boyd, Surgeon-Major	A Savoyard
Cotton, Mr G	Monk
Collie, Dr	Windsor
Carroll, E B	Spanish Nobleman
Campion Mr R W	Charles Surface
Campbell, R S	Garde Francaise
Chitty, Mr	Carmelite Friar
Connell, Mr C S	Calcutta Light Horse
Crommelin, Mr	Court Order Louis XIV
Campbell, Lord Colin	Highlander
Crimmin, Dr	Red, White, and Black
Craigie, Mr	Bombay Hunt
Chalk, Mr F	Pilot
Cassels, Mr J A	Highland Dress
Chapman, Captain	Cotswold Hunt
Creagh, Mr A D	James Violet Plush
Childe, Surg-Capt	Court Dress, XVI Century
Donaldson, Mr M E	Red Sea (?)
Dyson, Mr R G	White China
Dampster, Mr	Windsor Uniform
Doderet, Mr	Evening Dress 20th Century
De Vaux, Mr E	Hamlet
Duxbury, Mr J R	Jack Tar
Dixon, Mr J H	Bushranger
De Soane, Mr G P	Maure d'Aigerle
Dimmock, Dr	Toreador
Elderton, Mr F H	Neapolitan Fisherman
Farran, the Hon Mr Justice	Albanian Chief
Faulconer, Mr H V	Cardinal Rheims
Furneaux, Mr J H	Iago
Flemming, Mr W N	Bombay Hunt
Fischer, Mr P	French Empire Dress
Greenway, Mr C	Grosvenor
Grayfoot, Surg-Capt	Tropical Evening Dress
Grey, Mr Cecil	Bombay Hunt
Gray, Capt C M	French Cook
Glazebrook, Mr	Arab Chief
Geary, Mr. Grattan	Sheikh-el-Arabi
Gubbay, Mr E S	Evening of the Future
Graham, Mr W D	Bombay Hunt
Gray, Lieutenant	Bob Jogle
Greaves, Mr H	Chinese Mandarin
Hulfern, Capt	Commander, I M S Moeve
Hatch, Surgeon-Major W K	Spanish Muleteer
Hamilton, Mr W R	The Beak
Heinrich, Mr C H	Prussian Dragoon, 18th Century
Hojel, Mr J G	Egyptian Khavasse
Hill, Mr C H	Charles Service (?) Surface
Howe, Captain C	19th Century
Hall, Mr J G	Spanish Matador
Harding, Surg-Major	Chinese Mandarin
Hall, Rev E S	M A of Oxford
Hunter, Col	Uniform
Holt, Mr B	Communist
Harrison, Capt	Maltese Fisherman
Hay, Dr	Salchmancar
Hutchinson, Mr S H C	Yacht Club Uniform
Hilliard, Lieut-Col	Uniform
Humphry, Mr J	Evening Dress
Johnston, Mr G R	Crusader
James, Mr C C	Jack Tar
Jackson, Mr N W	Windsor
Jehanghir, Mr Cowasjee	1st Class Chief of Kathiawar
King, Mr B H	Bombay Hunt
Kittredge, Mr G A	Mandarin
Kadri Bey	Turkish Consul General
Langley, Dr	Arab Chief
Lambert, Lieut R N	Irishman (?)
Latham, Hon Mr F L	Court Dress
Lovett, Mr P	Box Walla
Lugard, Major	Black and White
Lovett, Mr W	Sir Walter Raleigh
Lang, Mr C	Bombay Hunt
Lidbetter, Mr W T	Postillion
Little, Mr F A	100 years ago
Lang, Mr W	Windsor Uniform
Muller, Prof Oswald N	Qr-Master, H M S Elphinstone
Marks, Lieut	I M S Moeve
Mackenzie, Mr T D	Sarkari Shutam, the White Slave
Meyer, Mr C H	Franciscan Friar
MacNab Mr	Sailor
Martin, Major	Black Brunswicker
McKewan, Mr W	Operatic Gondolier
Monod, Mr	Albanian
McCausland, Mr G H	Little Boy Blue
McCausland, Mr S N	Sailor
Melsheimer, Mr R E	Levee Day
Murdoch, Mr Malcolm C	H M S Cossack
Macleod, Mr N C	Highland Dress
Macbeth, Mr	Blue Jacket
Merewether, Col G W	Japanese
Mitchell, Mr W	Guardsman 1793
Mills, Captain	Irani Merchant
Mant, Mr R N	A B Seaman, H M S Boadicea
Mills, E G Mr	Syrang of Lascars
Merriman, Colonel W	Courtier Charles, 1st Period
Naylor, C J	Sailor
Nixon, Mr C E	Clown
Nixon, Mr N B	Selim (Burlesque Esmeralda)
O'Brien, Hon W T	Charles Surface
Orr, Mr	Sir Horace Walpole
Oxenham, Professor	Vandyke
Pattison, Mr P J	Little Boy Blue
Prevost, Mr F A	Philip of Spain
Penny, Mr	Gentleman of the Future
Palmer, Mr C E	King of Clubs
Peterson, Dr	Vicar of Wakefield
Parry, Mr H J	Man in White
Paget-Jones, Captain	Windsor Uniform
Pickard, Mr F F	Mad Hatter
Phillys, Mr R S	Knave of Hearts
Plinston, Mr G C	Abou ben Adhem
Parsons, the Hon Mr Justice	Windsor Uniform
Peacocke, Mr	Little Boy Blue
Quinn, Mr H O	Cordon Bleu
Raikes, Mr	Fisherman
Rickards, Mr	Valentine
Ryrie, Mr J M	White Hussar
Remmington, Mr F C	Covenanter
Ross, Mr C H	Highlander
Rivett-Carnac, Mr	Court Dress
Robertson, Mr L J	Uniform B V A
Roberts, Hon C J	New South Welshman
Russell, Mr L T	Heavy Cavalry
Shopland, Capt	Bishop of St Domingo
Steward, Mr	Q C
Stevens, Mr F W	Old Father Christmas
Smetham, Mr E R	Albanian Chief
Sargent, Sir Chas	Court Dress
Starling, Mr M H	Parsee High Priest
Slater, Mr D McLauchlan	Lowland Laird
Stacey, Mr G B	Japanese Johnny
Stacey, Mr L	Pierrot
Symons, Mr J L	Bombay Hunt
Scott, Mr B	Papal Guard
Smith, Mr J W	Godfrey de Bouillon
Shewan, Mr	Borrowed Plumes
Schofield, Mr G E	Ace of Hearts
Stewart, Mr H M	Bombay Hunt
Symons, Mr H S	Robert from the Guildhall
Symons, Mr Nick S	The Old Shikari
Sassoon, Mr S D	Yacht Club, Evening Dress
Seppings, Major	Mexican Gentleman
Searl, Mr P C	Spanish Count
Slater, Mr J Sanders	Garde Française
Scaramanga, Mr G C	Court Dress, 18th Century
Solomon, Mr H	Chef
Swann, Capt	Chef
Thomson, Mr H I P	"As you were"
Trevethick, Mr R	Barrister-at-Law
Trafford, Mr	Sheik Abdool
Turner, Mr Allan F	Monk of the Middle Ages
Tistner, M J	Bedouin
Uloth, Mr H W	Old Gentleman
Vale, Mr S D	Monk Turraine
Wolmer, Lieut	Hunt Dress
Woods, Mr	Gondolier
Wilson, Mr B P P	Pierrot
Wyndham, Mr C J	Naval Officer
Whitworth, Mr G C	Walter de Saluces
Wells, Mr G	Louis XII Period
Wills, Surgeon-Major	Windsor Uniform
Warden, Mr Howard	Evening Hunt Dress
Wright, Mr	Court Dress, 18th Century
Wilson, Colonel	Uniform
Walker, Mr A C	Darby
Yorke-Smith, Mr	Gendarme

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY'S races were not on the whole so good as on the opening day, and a great deal of time was lost in the third, fourth, and fifth races, by innumerable false starts. The best race of the afternoon was undoubtedly that for the Turf Club Cup, which was most exciting. It was a hard run for the second half of the distance between Turkish Flag and Mafeesh. It was difficult to tell for a considerable time which led ; first one seemed to have the advantage, and then the other. Ultimately Mafeesh won by a length and a half. The first race was also a good one though only two ran. Faugh-a-Ballagh was down in Mr. Farmer's name but being bought by Mr. Woolmer was run under his name and ridden by him. The following are details of the racing:—

1ST RACE.—3-30 p.m.—"A Handicap for all Country-breds." Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Woolmer's b cb h Faugh-a-Ballagh, 9st 7lbs, Owner 1
Mr Meher's b cb f Victoria, 9st 3lbs, Kendall 0

Betting :—6 to 4 on Faugh-a-Ballagh ; 6 and to 4 against Victoria.

Victoria took the lead on the flag being dropped, and kept it till the far corner was reached, when Mr. Woolmer put on a spurt and Faugh-a-Ballagh was soon on even terms with Victoria. The race was now a pretty one. The two horses ran neck and neck till the turn for home, when the favourite forged ahead, and ultimately won easily by three lengths. Time.—1min. and 50½secs.

2ND RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.—For all maiden Arabs.

Colonel Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 9st 7lbs, Gibbs....... 1
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 8st 10lbs, Thomson.... 2
Ali bin Amer's ch a h Arab Chief, 9st 5lbs, Ibrahim........ 3
M and F's b a h Barnum, 8st 12lbs, Abdool Rahman......... 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Sirius, 9st 7lbs, Robinson.......... 0
Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Tigris, 9st, Kendall.......... 0
Ahmed M. Mushari's b a h Gaze, 8st 12lbs, Salah.......... 0
H H Aga Khan's br a h Aberdeen, 8st 5lbs, Oomer.......... 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Vendetta ; 3 to 1 against Sirius ; 5 to 1 against Arab Chief ; 10 to 1 against Tigris and Barnum ; 20 to 1 against Visitor, Aberdeen, and Gaze.

They all went away to an excellent start, Barnum assuming the lead and followed by Aberdeen, the others following in a bunch. In this order they passed the post for the first time. They now began to spread out, Barnum still keeping a good lead, the two favourites Vendetta and Sirius being pretty far in the rear. At the half-mile post they closed up again, and it became a good, hard race. About half-a-mile from home Vendetta made her appearance in the front rank, and soon took the lead, closely attended by Visitor, Barnum, and Aberdeen, who had showed out so well during the greater part of the race falling far behind. Vendetta won by a length and a half, Arab Chief making a fairly good third. Time.—R. C. 2 mins. 53 and secs.

3RD RACE.—The Second Dealers' Plate—For maidan Arabs landed after the 1st September, 1891. Distance 1¼ mile.

Adam Jan Mahomed's g a g Martaban, 8st 13lb, C B Mahomed.......... 1
Jawad bin Mahomed's g a gal Governor, 8st 12lb, Kendall.. 2
Khaliffa bin Essa's b a c Rujub, late Najeeb, 8st 3lb, Luchman.......... 3
Mr Maxwell's b a h, Snail, 9st 10lb, Thompson.......... 0
Hassan bin Budder's g a h, Hoozoor, 9st 1lb, Hobday....... 0
Mr S A W's b a h Victor, 9st, Bowen.......... 0
Jasim bin Dakhiel's b a g, Imperator, 8st 12lb, Salah....... 0
Musjeed bin Mohsen's b a h Miner, late Sunset, 8st 7lb, Abdool Rehman.......... 0
Esoof Adwanee's b a h Dervish, 8st 6lb, Ahmed.......... 0
H H Aga Khan's g a g Manwar, 8st 6lb, Noormahomed .. 0
Abdoola bin Faras's ch a h Artist, 8st 6lb, Robinson.......... 0
Ali bin Amer's c h a gal Remarkable, 8st 3lb, Ibrahim....... 0
Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's b a g Behram, 8st 3lb, Gibbs....... 0
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's g a g Shariff late Najeeb, 8st 1lb, A Wahed.......... 0
Abdool Rahman Haji's ch a g Munsoor, 8st, Mahomed. .. 0
H H Aga Khan's b a g Bismarck, 8st, Oomer.......... 0

Betting : 4 to 1 against Artist ; 5 to 1 against Bismarck and Munwar ; 10 to 1 against Snail ; 12 to 1 against Hoozoor, Victor, Governor, and Shariff ; 15 to 1 against Martaban ; 20 to 1 against Imperator, Miner, Dervish, Behram, Munsoor, and Rujeeb.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the horses away, the field being so large, and several of the animals proving restive and difficult to keep in line. After numerous false starts they were at length let away well together. Bismarck took a good lead to begin with, and maintained that position for a considerable distance. After about half the distance had been covered, Martaban overtook Bismarck who now fell behind, allowing himself to be outpaced by both Governor and Rujeeb. Between those three a capital race was now run. Turning into the straight Luchman whipped up his mount and strove hard to get on equal terms with the other two, but failed. Martaban passed the post two good lengths ahead of Governor, the same distance separating second and third. Time.—2 mins. and 22½ secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—A handicap for all Arabs. Distance R. C. and straight.

Captain Anderson's br a h Mafeesh, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a g Turkish Flag, 1st, Ebrahim 2
Hassan bin Budder's b a g Patna, 8st 13lbs, Kendall 3
Aga Jungee shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 8st 7lbs, Pillajee 0
Aga Jan's ch a h Shanghai, 7st 8lbs, Hobday 0
Mr Newton's ch a h Jassim, 7st 10lbs, Noormahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a g Cocob, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Plebeian, 9st 4lbs, Ahmed 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Turkish Flag ; 6 to 1 against Mafeesh ; 8 to 1 against Plebian ; 12 to 1 against Patna and Jassim ; 15 to 1 against Red Jacket ; and 20 to 1 against Cocob and Shanghai.

In this race again a great deal of time was lost with false starts, and when they ultimately did get away, it was half-an-hour behind time. As the horses passed the post the first time Jassim led with Plebian at his tail, the rear being brought up by Turkish Flag, Mafeesh, and Patna. When they got the length of the half-mile post the leaders began to fall off, and the favourite Turkish Flag commenced to show some pace, though Jassim still had the advantage. At the ¾ mile post Turkish Flag assumed the lead though on the outside. Then Mafeesh and Patna drew to the front, and the former passed Turkish Flag. The race now became most exciting. Mafeesh had no sooner overtaken the favourite than Turkish Flag drew up again, but the advantage was only momentary as Mafeesh once more assumed the lead. It was now a hard race for home, but Mafeesh maintained the lead and won a splendidly run race by a length and a half, Patna coming in a good third. Time—2 mins. 48¼ secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Melton Stakes." Distance ½ mile.

Bomonjee Eduljee's b a p Thank You, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim.... 1
Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Rangoon, 9st 4lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr W Murray's b a p Allah, 9st 7lbs, Thompson 3
Mohsem A Aziz's ch a p Shatra, 9st 10lbs, Mahomed 0
Musjeed bin Mohsen's g a p Greyleg, 9st 10lbs, Clemenson... 0
Mahomed A R Musari's b a p Masaood, late Masoot, 9st 6lbs, Salah 0
Ali bin Taleb's b a p Bashir, 9st 6lbs, Kendall 0
Abdoola bin Fara's b a p Spirit, 9st 6lbs, J Robinson 0
Mr S A W's g a p Rosymorn, 8st 12lbs, Bowen 0
Mr Arthur's b a p Ivanhoe, 8st 8lbs, Pillajee 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Allah ; 3 to 1 against Rangoon ; 5 to 1 against Thank You ; 12 to 1 against Rosy Morn, and 20 to 1 against the others.

Again the starting was very bad, and it was growing dusk before the ten ponies were got away in very fair line. Rosy Morn had the advantage to begin with, but that advantage was not long maintained. Thank You, Rangoon, and Allah came up, and ran together hard down the straight. Thank You won by about two lengths, and Rangoon came in second, beating the favourite Allah by half a length. Time—55 secs.

6TH RACE.—"All Horse Selling Race." Distance 5 furlongs.

Col Moore's b w g Assurance, 9st, Hobday 1
Captain Peyton's b w g Landshark II, 9st 7lbs, Robinson .. 2
Mr Loch's b w g Moab, 9st 7lbs, Owner 3
Hon J H Garstin's ch w m Creania, 8st 7lbs, Thompson 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Moab and Assurance ; 5 to 1 against Landshark II. and Creania.

This race was run in the dark, and it was impossible to note the progress of the running. Assurance ultimately came in winner by a length and a half. No time was taken, it being too dark to note the start.

THE POLICE AND OTHER CHARGES.

YESTERDAY, Mr. H. Wynford Barrow, Municipal Secretary, by order of the President, circulated correspondence referred to in letter No. 32, dated 15th ultimo [subjoined] from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor to the President. Two letters of the series have been already published, first, the letter of the President, dated 5th January, asking his Excellency to receive a deputation of Councillors, and secondly the reply of Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, stating that the request would be acceded to on the condition that the whole correspondence, when complete, should be published, and that the Press should be admitted when his Excellency received the deputation.

The following letters are now circulated by the President of the Corporation at the request of his Excellency the Governor :—

14th January 1892.

To S. W. Edgerley, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 11186 of 13th instant, and with reference to the last para. of your letter No. 10 of 7th idem, I have the honor, respectfully, to observe, for the information of his Excellency, that, inasmuch as the meeting to which his Excellency has been so kindly pleased to consent is rather one for the interchange of views which are intended on both sides to be preliminary, to a more formal settlement, than for the presentation by, or to his Excellency, of any settled determination either of Government of the Corporation, the Deputation would much prefer that the Press should not be admitted, as they think the presence of reporters would be inconvenient, and trust that His Excellency will be so good as to accede to the wish which they thus respectfully beg to submit to him in this behalf.—I have, &c.,

G. COTTON, President.

To G. Cotton, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation,
Malabar Point, 14th January 1892.

SIR,—With respect to your letter No. 11357 of this date, and the suggestion contained in it that the presence of the representatives of the Press at the meeting on Friday, 15th, between His Excellency and the Deputation from the Corporation would be inconvenient, I am directed by His Excellency to say that in his experience the presence of the Press has never been inconvenient where matters of public interest and every-day discussion are under consideration. Guided by that experience and a political training, His Excellency apparently too readily assumed that the Deputation would, as he did, regard the presence of the Press as a matter of course. As, however, the views of Government are already in the possession of the public, and as he may assume from your letter that the Deputation has some good reason for their preference for a meeting of a private nature, he accedes to the wish of the Deputation,—I have, &.,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

(Copy of note of what passed when His Excellency received the Deputation.)

In the first place the Deputation desired an explanation of the figures used in a letter of Mr. Lee-Warner's. Mr. Lee-Warner states that the total increase to the cost of the City Police will be one lakh and some odd thousands, whereas the Municipality are asked to increase their contribution by two lakhs.

The Deputation would like the apparent discrepancy explained.

The Deputation proposed to give up—

(1). The Town duties on liquor,
(2). The Municipal share of the liquor licenses,
(3). The Government contribution towards Primary Education.

If Government would consent to accept these in lieu of three-fourth the cost of the Police, they would use their best endeavour (1) to induce the Corporation to maintain the Infectious Diseases Hospital for endemic as well epidemic cases, and to provide a stronger establishment than that proposed by the Committee : (2) to induce the Corporation to deal liberally in the matter of the Dinshaw Petit Leper Asylum,

The Deputation requested (1) that the duties on tobacco might be raised from 1¼ annas to 6 annas per pound ; (2) that the last two letters from Government about the Infectious Hospitals might be withdrawn.

These proposals were to form a basis for discussion by a Committee representing Government and the Corporation.

I suggested that the relinquishment of—

(1.) The Town duties on liquor,
(2.) The liquor licenses,
(3.) The assessment on Government buildings,

would be a proposal more likely to meet with favourable consideration from Government.

Mr. Cotton will perhaps be so good as to endorse the above as a sufficiently accurate summary of the propsals and counter-proposal, to serve as an *aide memoire*, or will supplement it with such corrections as to the Deputation may seem necessary.

16th January 1892. HARRIS.

I beg to endorse His Excellency the Governor's notes as accurately summarising the proposals made by the Deputation to His Excellency and the counter-proposal suggested by His Excellency as being more likely to meet with the approval of Government.

17th January 1891. G. COTTON.

To G. Cotton, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation,
Bombay.
Malabar Point, 8th February 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency that the Hon'ble Board has given to the proposals of the Deputation from the Corporation the careful consideration they deserve, to enclose a copy of a note of what passed when His Excellency received the deputation, and to reply as follows :—

2. As regards the discrepancy between the total increase to the cost of the City Police and the increased cost to the Corporation, of which the Deputation desired explanation, I am to say that this is due to the fact that for some years past Government has paid towards the cost of the force considerably more than the Rs. 90,000 per annum which Government undertook to pay. Subject to modification arising from minor causes, it is estimated that the cost of the force to the Corporation, when the present scheme for the increase of the force reaches the normal, and the orders of the Government of India as to the apportionment of charges is brought into operation, will be in round figures Rs. 4,06,000, arrived at as follows :—

Total gross cost		Rs. 6,91,691
Deduct recoveries from public and private employers		„ 1,07,910
Net		„ 5,83,781
Deduct general item* wholly paid by Government		„ 28,539
Balance		„ 5,55,251
A Municipal ¼†		„ 4,16,440
B Government ¾†		„ 1,38,814
Total		„ 5,55,254
Deduct from A amount of contribution to Victoria and Albert Museum	Rs. 4,16,440 10,463	
A net Municipal ¾		Rs. 4,05,977
Add amount of contribution to B	1,38,814 10,463	
B net Government ¼		„ 1,49,277
Total		Rs. 5,55,254

From the above figures it will be seen that the principle of apportionment of these charges adopted by the Government of India reduces the total claim intimated in para. 4 of the Government letter No. 1832, dated 25th March 1891, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 4,06,000. Assuming this figure to be correct and the present cost of the City Police to the Corporation to be Rs. 2,58,289, the difference between (1) the Municipal share of the one lakh increase to the cost of the force, and (2) the increased contribution of Rs. 1,47,688 demanded from the Corporation, shows approximately the excess charge which has fallen on Government of late years. This excess amounts to some Rs. 75,000 in round figures.

3. As regards the proposals of the Deputation for a redistribution of charges by a cancellation of cross payments, the Hon'ble Board considers it better to remove any chance of misconception by explaining at once that they are not prepared to recede from the main position they have taken up in respect to the proportion of the cost which they think the Corpora-

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* *e.g.*, Prison van, &c., &c.

† *Sic*, in original, but the figures should read "Municipal ¾, Government ¼."—G. C.

tion should bear, and in which apportionment they have the acquiescence of the Government of India. As the Deputation knows, this apportionment allots three-fourths, after certain deductions have been made, as shown above, to the Corporation, and to Government one-fourth of the cost of the City Police. From this the Hon'ble Board 's not prepared to recede.

4. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Hon'ble Board extremely doubtful whether any particular advantage would arise from the transfer of receipts and charges proposed by the Deputation. For although the present arrangement may look complicated to the uninitiated, it, as a matter of fact, causes no real inconvenience that Government is aware of either to Government or to the Corporation. The Accountant-General's Office acts as a Banker's clearing house, and debits and credits Government and the Corporation respectively with the charges and the receipts for which they are liable, or to which they are entitled as the case may be by law. Under these circumstances the Hon'ble Board deprecates a change of system which can only be arrived at by legislative measures.

5. As regards the request of the Deputation that legislation might be undertaken with a view to the amendment of Act IV. of 1857, I am to say that the Hon'ble Board is not, as at present advised, disinclined to the proposal favourably, provided that mutual concessions can be agreed to; but the consideration of the possible effect of the legislation that would be necessary cannot be entered on without the assistance of expert advice, which will be obtained as soon as posible. Upon that subject you may expect, therefore, a further communication, as it was thought better not to delay the reply to the other points raised at the Conference.—I have, &c.,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Bombay, 13th February 1892.

To S. W. Edgerley, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 29 of 1892, dated February 8th, and in reply have to thank you for the explanation your letter contains regarding the discrepancy between the total increased cost of the City Police and the increased cost to the Corporation, also for the figures you are good enough to give, showing the cost of the Force to the Corporation when the present scheme for the increase of the Police is brought into operation.

Regarding the proposals made by the Deputation, I have to request that you will kindly convey to H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor, my respectful regret that the Hon'ble Board consider it doubtful whether any particular advantage would arise from the transfer of receipts and charges as proposed by the Deputation, and deprecate a change of system which can only be arrived at by legislative measures.

I had hoped that the proposals made by the Deputation would form a basis upon which a small Committee representing Government and the Corporation could arrive at a settlement of the Police question that would be final and as satisfactory to Government as to the Corporation.

With His Excellency's permission I will place your letter with copy of note of what passed when His Excellency received the Deputation, before the Corporation.—I have, &c.

G. COTTON, President.

To G. Cotton, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Malabar Point, 15th February 1892.

Sir,—In answer to your letter, dated 13th February 892, I am desired to say that as His Excellency has placed all the letters which have passed between us, as noted marginally, on official records, he considers that all the papers might now well be placed before the Corporation.

2. With reference to the remarks in the third para. of your letter under reply. "In such cases as have been referred to, and have been decided by authority superior to that of the Government of Bombay the basis to start from must necessarily be the decision, or order of the higher authority." I am desired to say that while His Excellency regrets that the result has not been more satisfactory to you, it is in some measure due to the fact that the proposal made by the Deputation was not in accord with one of the conditions, quoted marginally, on which His Excellency consented to receive the Deputation.—I have, &c.,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

THE FATAL BOILER ACCIDENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the inquest, at Fillis' Circus, Esplanade, touching the death of William Rust, an engine-driver, aged 34 years, when the following further evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Tom Drewit, Government Inspector of Boilers, said : I examined the boiler which Mr. Fillis was using for his electric light at his circus, on the Esplanade. I made the examination on the circus premises yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. The boiler is known as a vertical cross tube type. It is 8 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. I found it reclining, about one-fourth of its bulk being below the level of the ground, and near it were several slabs of timber on which it had been evidently standing in an upright position. The slabs of timber were on either side of a pit which had been made in the soil for the reception of the falling cinders. The ground both under the boiler and under the timber was in a muddy condition as though water had been freely thrown about. The timber on which the boiler had been resting was badly charred on both inner sides. The boiler had fallen over with the fire-door downwards and the fire-bars were also dropped, from which two circumstances I conclude that the boiler toppled over through the exertion used to drop the bars. The man who was trying to get the bars out by the leverage he used in trying to raise the bars caused the boiler to fall over on himself. I think the boiler was erected with due regard to safety, and the charring of the timber and the wetness of the soil were not themselves sufficient to upset the boiler. I think the boiler was erected in a safe manner. I have ascertained that when the deceased was drawing the fires the rake was caught in the bars and the deceased swung on it. The bent condition in which the rake now is attracted my attention and induced me to make the enquiry.

Lawrence Batiato was re-called and re-examined. He said : I was present when the boiler was upset. The deceased was then drawing the fire with a rake. Instead of dropping the fire deceased was drawing it out of the door. The door is five inches upon the grating, and it requires some force to pull the coals out. My opinion is that the deceased was drawing the fire in that way, because it was the easiest way. When the boiler fell the rake was partly in and partly outside the fire. I have since seen that the rake is bent. It was not bent when the deceased was using it. I think, it was bent by the fall of the boiler.

At this stage the Coroner having summed up the evidence at some length, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death from injuries received in consequence of the boiler falling on him.

FILLIS'S CIRCUS.

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Fillis's is a mammoth show, when it is taken into consideration that every evening he can submit a different programme of great variety and length, and yet many artistes he has in his troupe do not appear two nights in succession. Last night the programme was the best he has yet submitted, and yet to-night that will be again eclipsed. The feature of the performance to lovers of the sensational will no doubt be the debut in Bombay of Scherazed, the "Lion Queen," who will enter the cage, and make the four Nubian lions, which are truly some of the largest and finest specimens of the king of the forest that were ever in captivity. The Beaumont Troupe, including the "great man fish," are also announced to give their aquatic performance in a glass tank. He appeared for the first time last night, and gave a wonderful exhibition, doing some most extraordinary feats under water. An afternoon performance will be given today, commencing at four o'clock, and for children, who are admitted at half-price, this should be a treat. Mr. Fillis's stay in Bombay this year is short, so that the sooner the Bombay public embrace the opportunity of witnessing the show the better, and as the circus is almost crowded, it is advisable to book seats in advance.

A NEW Bank Act was lately passed in Cape Colony, and, under it, notes for 1*l*., 5*l*., 10*l*., and 20*l*., are to be issued. The notes had arrived at the Cape in December last. The 1*l*. notes are of the size of American 5-dollar note. As yet they have not been put into circulation.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME.—AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE—THOUSANDS IN USE! A Pair of Plain or Ribbed shaped Socks, made without seam or joint in 35 minutes, Stockings 50 minutes, superior to hand work.—NEW COMPOUND KNITTER makes Cotton, Merino, Silk, or Wool goods for Adult, Youth, or Child, thus doing the work of two machines. Can be learnt from Instruction Book. Specially suitable for Export. Numerous Testimonials. Illustration and Price List Free.

HEAD OFFICE :—67, Southwark Street, LONDON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual prize distribution of the Elphinston High School took place last evening in the lecture hall of the school. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, and Sir Raymond West were present, Lady Harris distributing the prizes and His Excellency the Governor and Sir Raymond West addressed the students at length. A full report of the proceedings if will appear in to-morrows' issue.

WE hear from Nagpur that Mr. Patterson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, who was recently nominated as Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, died on Friday, at Wardha, of typhoid fever after a few days' illness. He was an officer of much promise and had been specially selected for Secretariat duty. His untimely death is greatly regretted. The Chaplain of Nagpur, we hear, went to Wardha to conduct the funeral service.

THE Final Tie of the Madras Polo Tournament resulted in an easy win for the Government House team, who had been the favorites throughout. They defeated the Madras Gymkhana by 14 goals and 9 subsidiary goals to *nil*. The names of the winning team are Captains Lawley, Humfrey, Baring and Holmes.

THERE prevails a custom in Malabar whereby Nair and higher caste ladies may not cross the Korapoya river, about eight miles from Calicut, which divides North from South Malabar. This custom has just struck some educated Malayalis as having lasted quite long enough, and an attempt is now being made to do away with it. Not long hence, it is to be hoped, the Nair lady may use her own discretion in traversing the length and breadth of her beautiful native land.

REPORTS have again reached Cairo of continued conflicts between the townspeople of Omdurman (the new Khartoum) and the Baggaras, who are the principal troops of the Mahdi.

ON Monday, 8th February, says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Abbate Coza Luizi, in looking through a heap of papers which were thought to have no value, and had belonged to the Borghese archives, bought by the Vatican, found a precious papyrus belonging to the famous Ravenna collection, several papyri of which are already in the Vatican Library. The papyrus is of the ninth century, and records a donation made to the Archbishopric of Ravenna. The Pope has been very much pleased by this discovery, and facsimiles of the document are to be published.

A CONSTANT feature in reports of English railway companies of late years has been the increase of third class passengers, and the falling away of the numbers travelling first and second class. Mr. Forbes, at the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway meeting on February 6 announced an increase of 367,000 third class passengers in the half year, notwithstanding the growing opposition of omnibuses and tramways, and the competition of the electric railway. This means an increase of more than twelve thousand pounds in the receipts. There is quite striking reduction in the second-class passenger traffic, over three hundred thousand fewer having been carried last half-year. The first-class passengers are fewer by over 16,000.

YET another anecdote of Cardinal Manning. The narrator is Mr. Bevan, son of the late R. C. L. Bevan, and nephew of that Mrs. Mortimer on whose authority some stories of the Cardinal have lately been told by Lord Forester. Mr. Bevan's father and Manning were at Harrow together, and great school friends. The latter was a very ambitious boy, and at the age of 18 used to give Mr. Bevan's father advice as to how to get on in society. On one occasion Manning remarked to him : "My motto is, Aut Cæsar, aut nullus. For instance, when I go out to dinner, and the conversation after dinner turns on subjects upon which I am unable to speak with effect, I sit still and say nothing. Then people ask one another, 'Who is that clever-looking young man who sits at the end of the table and says nothing?' Then (added the future Cardinal), I am Cæsar!"

COUNT DE LAUNAY, the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, died in that city on the morning of 7th February at half-past eight. The Count, who survived his wife by only about eight months, breathed his last quietly, and was conscious up to the last moment, taking great interest in the things around him. He, for example, on Saturday the 6th instant, referred to the "Difilircour" at the Royal Castle, which was held in the evening expressing his regret at being unable to attend. He had expressed the wish to see his favourite nephew, Count Sancta Rosa, once more, and in this he was gratified, as the Count arrived from Italy just in time to take leave of his uncle. Seldom, says a correspondent, has a foreign diplomatist been so closely connected with the development of Germany as was Count de Launay, who as an active eye-witness, observed and in some measure contributed to the growth and progress of Prussia. He was the doyen of the diplomatic body in the real sense of the word. Of his seventy-two years he spent thirty-seven in Berlin. It was there he began his career as a young attache in the middle of the forties.

ON Monday night, February 8th, was signed, says a Paris correspondent, the wedding contract of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, senior Duke in point of creation of the four noblemen bearing the same title in his family, and Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of the United States. One of the witnesses for the bride was the United States Minister. The trousseau, save the dresses that M. Worth is making, was exhibited the other day in the rooms where Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell live at the Hotel de Hollande. The garments, made up of lawn and lice, were exquisitely dainty, and the Duchess's coronet, with the letters M. M. embroidered on them, was not too prominent. Quantities of jewels were set on an etagere covered with crimson velvet. The Duc's gifts were a bandeau for the head, a necklace, brooch, bracelet, and earrings in brilliants; Senator Mitchell's were a necklace of diamonds, and a brooch and buckle. The Duchesse de la Roche-Guyon gave a pair of silver branched candlesticks and large jardiniere for a dinner table. Lord Sackville and different members of the Corps Diplomatique at Washington sent costly presents.

ON Monday, the 1st of February, an anonymous postcard was received at the Edinburgh Observatory, announcing the appearance of a new star, and on the same evening the new star was distinctly seen both there and at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The position is on the borders of the Milky Way, a degree or two south of Auriga, a constellation at present lying near zenith. The star is one of the fifth magnitude, so that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye, but in an opera glass the new body is at once discernible. The telescopic appearance of the star is described by the official observers as "slightly fuzzy," and viewed through the medium of the spectroscope it is said to yield a spectrum very similar to that presented by the new star of 1866. The star of 1866 had been observed some years previously as one of the tenth magnitude, but on the 12th of May in that year it suddenly flashed into the brightness of one of the second magnitude, while by the close of the month it had again fallen back to its former insignificant position. A very similar appearance was recorded in November, 1876, when a star which had never been observed suddenly sprang into view and afterwards disappeared; while a still more remarkable occurrence took place in August, 1885, when a new star appeared in the great nebula of the constellation Andromeda, only to become extinct in a few days. It is a curious fact that most of the temporary stars have made their appearance, as the latest one has, in or near the Milky Way; and it is therefore interesting to learn that our astronomers are making every endeavour to learn all they can about the new comer while they have it in their view. The physicists under the direction of Mr. Norman Lockyer, are also on the alert; so that, if the star should prove to be only temporary, we may at least hope to gain some idea of its constitution, and perhaps of its origin.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Tuesday afternoon, for the consideration in detail of the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were also present :—The Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand.

After a long discussion on several amendments, proposed by several honourable members, which were withdrawn, and one or two which were deferred for further consideration till next meeting, the honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik proposed an amendment to the effect that in Section 14 sub-sections 2 and 3, which ran as follows :—"(2.) It shall at any time be lawful for the Governor in Council, on its being shown to his satisfaction that animal lymph is not procurable in any vaccination area without dangerous delay, to direct, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* (*a*) that during such period as he may deem fit to appoint the vaccination of children within such vaccination area may, without the assent of the parents or guardians of such children, be performed with lymph taken from a human being; (*b*) that the public vaccinator or medical practitioner to whom at any time during the said period a vaccinated child is brought under the provisions of Section 10 for inspection, may, if he see fit, take from such child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations in such manner as shall not be injurious to such child. (3.) The operation of any such notification shall be subject to the following provisos, viz.; (*a*) that if the period prescribed by Section 9 for the vaccination of an unprotected child will expire while such notification is in force, the parent or guardian of such child may give written notice to a public vaccinator, before the expiry of the said period, of his desire to arrange privately for the effectual vaccination of the child in conformity with the provision of this Act, and thereupon the public vaccinator shall for the said purpose allow an extension of the said period for such times not exceeding one month, as he deems reasonable. (*b*) Provided, further, that lymph shall not be taken from any child who does not appear to be in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination;" should be omitted.

H. E. the Governor said : I have never been able to understand the ground on which the honourable member has opposed this part of the Bill. I think that some part of the misconception, which has arisen in public, has been due to the objection that the honourable member raised to the report of the Select Committee. I think the public gathered from that protest of his that this Bill, somewhere or other, differed from the Bill actually now existing in Bombay and Karachi. I am quite certain it was no intention of his to give rise to this misconception, but in consequence of the publication of that protest, the public got it into their heads, that Government was introducing a Bill different in form from the Bombay and Karachi Bill. I think it is pretty clearly understood in this Council now that there was no intention whatever of that sort on the part of Government; and we, in introducing the Bill, have been guided by a right view, taking two Acts as our precedent which have worked simultaneously and well in two parts of the province. Of course, we know objections have been raised on various grounds and by various bodies, especially to this part of the Bill. I do not wish to under-rate the value of the petitions that have been presented; but I think it is justifiable if weight is to be attached to them, to attach most weight, probably, to the body which is connected with the medical profession, than to any other, and in the petition presented by the Grant College Association, objection was taken to this part of the Bill. Well, I think that any value that is attachable to a medical society of that kind has been qualified by the consideration of whether the notice which called the meeting at which the question was discussed was a special notice, or whether the notice of discussion was merely inserted in the agenda paper of the ordinary meeting. I say that our opinion would naturally be qualified on a question of this kind by these considerations. I do not know whether the question was fully discussed by that body or not. I can only judge by the reports of the public prints, and if it was discussed at length, the press has not done justice to the Association by giving a full report of their meeting. As regards the objections raised by other bodies, all I can say is that I do not think there has been shown in them, that in the working of the two Acts now in existence, there is anything to cause Government the necessity of changing the form of the Act we are now introducing. We do not, however, wish to ignore that there is an opinion prevalent that in some way or other, oppression is going to be used. We do not see why it should be used in the future oppressively, any more that it has been in the past. We know as a matter of fact there have been children vaccinated all over the province, and why there should be this fear of oppression, it is difficult for Government to understand; but at the same time it is our business to recognise the fact that these opinions have been expressed; and we do not think there has been any oppression shown in the past, so far as we can hear. We do not believe the officers on whom lies the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of this Act, would neglect their duties, as not to prevent oppression being introduced; but if any of the honorable members are afraid of oppression, and that the feelings of the people might be disregarded; we are not unwilling to attempt to meet them by inserting a clause, or a sub-section in the Act, which will show what the views of Government are. We doubt whether it is necessary to add anything to the Act, because we think there is no doubt vaccination is going on smoothly at the present time, and without oppression. Still as I have already remarked, if it will meet with the approval of the honourable members, and if they wish us to show clearly what the views of Government are, we are not unwilling to introduce a sub-section to show that we are distinctly opposed to any oppression, or assent to any interference with the feelings of the people. If that is what the honourable member wants and wishes to press us to meet his views without omitting these two sub-sections, we will be glad to meet him.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said : I take leave to assure your Excellency that neither in my minute of dissent nor in my remarks on the second reading of the Bill have I said anything tending to show that a section is inserted in the Bill which was not in the Bombay Act. I have all along maintained that the present Bill is based upon the old Act. What I did say was that the Bombay Act has worked smoothly and successfully because in the vaccination of children, animal lymph alone has been used. The exclusive use of animal lymph has made vaccination simple, and the time has come when those sections in the Bill in regard to arm-to-arm vaccination which have practically remained a dead letter should be dispensed with. If compulsion is to be used it should be used in respect of animal lymph as has been shown by the actual working of the Act during the last fifteen years. That is why I contend for the omission of the two sections. I maintain that compulsion should be used only in respect to the use of animal lymph, as that is popular and not in regard to human lymph, and while it is clear that under the voluntary system throughout the Presidency this method has worked well, it is just possible that when compulsion is used in respect to arm-to-arm vaccination, certain classes of the community might object to it on the ground of lymph being taken from a low caste to a high caste child. It was in that respect I said that compulsion should be restricted only to animal lymph. I find that even in Europe the best medical opinion, in regard to the safety of vaccination, lies more in the direction of animal vaccination, and that is confirmed by what medical opinion says in Bombay, and I find a body like the Grant Medical Society, saying that children are better inoculated with lymph taken directly from the cow and that in arm-to-arm vaccination disease has been transmitted.

H. E. the Governor : That is only a statement. We have it from Surgeon-General Pinkerton that he never knew a case in Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal : Yes : your Excellency told us last time that there had been no such case.

H. E. the Governor : Yes; if you are going to quote statements of that kind it will necessitate our going into the whole of the medical evidence again.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal : I am not going into the medical evidence again. All I was saying was that that was one of the reasons why I tried to bring to the notice of this Council the desirability of omitting these two sections; but I am glad to find your Excellency thinks of adding a clause, which will avoid any fear or misapprehension on the point that the provision would work oppressively.

H. E. the Governor : I quite understand. We entertain no apprehension; but we recognise the fact that some people do entertain some apprehension; and, so far as we can, we will introduce a sub-section which will indicate Government's disapproval of anything which will hurt the sensibility, or the feelings or prejudice of the people among whom we live and for whom we legislate. We think this will meet the views of the honourable gentlemen—to add to Section 14 the following :—"Whenever the Governor-in-Council shall publish such a notification as aforesaid, he shall also frame and notify such regulations for the administration of the provisions thereby brought into force as shall appear necessary in order to prevent the application of the said provisions from being attended with oppressive or needless offence. These regulations shall include such rules as to the source from which lymph is to be obtained, and the means by which it is to be preserved pure, as shall appear necessary in order to satisfy reasonable scruples on the part of persons to be vaccinated or the parents or guardians, and such persons." Do you think that will meet your views?

The Hon Mr. Javerilal : Yes, your Excellency.

H. E. the Governor : Then it is proposed that we add this as sub-section 4 to section 14.

This was carried unanimously.

There was no other discussion of much public interest, and the Council adjourned till Friday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, when the discussion on one or two amendments deferred till next meeting will be resumed, prior to reading the Bill a third time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Woolmer, Lt, Bo. 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Jellett, Major, Bo. R A, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 28.

Johnson, Major, Bo, 2nd K O Yorkshire, on duty, from England.

FEBRUARY 29.

Linlow, Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, 23rd Pioneers, from furlough, from England.
West, Lt, Ms, 2nd R Innis Fus, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 29.

Wells-Cole, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Yorkshire, on duty, to Poona.
Walker, Major, Bo, 13th Infty, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 1.

Gaffney, Brig-Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, IMS, from furlough, to Central Provinces.
Cates, Surgn-Col, Bo, IMS, on duty, to Deesa.
Dunn, Lt and Adgt, 10th Bo L I, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

1. Members are requested to apply for tickets for the annual ball as early as possible, and to register the names of the extra guests' tickets. Those who are unable to attend the ball themselves can obtain tickets for guests. The tickets are obtainable from Sergt-Majors Chart and Beckerleg. Any information required will be given by Gunner C. E. Phillimore, Honorary Secretary, Ball Committee.
2. There will be gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and at 7 a.m. on Thursdays, until the end of the season. Those who have not finished are requested to attend.
3. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 6 p.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the same days at 8-45 p.m.
4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a. m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., to-day, the 2nd instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.
3. There will be drill for "A" Company behind the Town Hall, at 5-30 this evening.
4. There will be drill for "D" Company, behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Fridays, at 5-30 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.
2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.
3. The Bombay Light Horse will parade at 7 a.m., on Thursday next, in rear of the Marine Lines.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Currie is permitted to resign her Majesty's Indian Civil Service.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Offg Assist Supt 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Henry A de Closets as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras.

Lieut A H McMahon, S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, has passed in the subjects prescibed under Clause A. Rule 11, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

The services of the Hon. L M St Clair, on special duty in Nepal, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept.

Capt C J B H Dressner, I S C, reverts to Sqn Officer., 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, from the date of assuming charge.

Capt C Herbert, I S C, Offg Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade as Political Agent of the 3rd class, from the date of relinquishing charge of the office of Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana. Capt Herbert is posted as First Assistt to the Govr-Gen's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara from the date of assuming charge.

Capt W W Norman, I S C, Sqn Comdr, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt W A D O O'Mealy, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E DeeWilliams, Depy Postmaster-Genl, Sindh and Beluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr I G J Hamilton, Supdt of Post Offices, is appointed to act as Depy Postmaster-Genl, Sindh and Beluchistan, during the absence of Mr Williams, on privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Lancers—Capt G Adye, 1st Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, to be Comdt; Capt F Oswald, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, to be 1st Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, vice Col H S Stewart who has vacated.

2nd Lancers—Capt F Wyllie, Sqdn Officer, to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr, to fill an existing vacancy, and to be 2nd Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Capt E L Wright, seconded for service as Station Staff Officer 1st class, at Bolarum; Lieutenant H A Lane, Sqdn Officer, sub pro tem, to be Squadron Officer, permanently, vice Capt Wyllie, promoted.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieut A R Saunders, RA., Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut W F C Tayler, East Surrey Regt, offg Sqdn Officer, 1st Punjab Cav, Punjab Frontier Force.

Second-Lieut A G Maxwell, R Irish Fusiliers, Offg Sqdn Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Second-Lieut Maxwell will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st December, 1890, subject to her M's approval.

Lieut C E Bliss, West York Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—Col T A Cooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, (p. a.), for eight months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Col H S Marshall, General List, Infantry, (p a) for one year and 238 days. Surgn-Major C J H Warden, Chemical Examiner to Govt, and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, (j a) for nine months; and Surgn-Major C H Jubert, M B, professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, (p a) for 229 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut-Col C Cunningham, R E, Exe Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, for eight months; Lieut-Col P W Smith, General List, Infantry, Comdt, Erinpura Irregular Force, for seven months; Lieut-Col G H C Dyce, I S C, Comdt, 3rd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; Major L W Christopher, I S C, Assist Comssry-Genl, 2nd class, for one year; Major R F Trotter, I S C, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 17th Regt of Bengal Cavy, for one year; Capt S W Jervis, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—15th year, commenced 26th March 1891; Capt H Templer, I S C, Sqdn Commander, 5th Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; Capt C B Templer I S C, Sqdn Officer, 19th Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; Capt G W Rawlins, I S C, Sqdn Commander, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavy, for one year; Lieut H H F Turner, I S C, 2nd Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Lieut F P Webber, S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut E M J Burn, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, Baluchistan, is granted leave out of India (m c) for six months; Lieut H H Lash, the Devon Regt, probationer, I S C, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m c) for six months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col F W Nicolay, I S C, Commandant, 2nd Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (the Sirmoor Rifles) (m c) for three months; Capt P A Buckland, I S C, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, Depy Assis Adjt-Genl on the establishment, (m c) for one month; Lieut N E Robin, I S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c) for six months; Lieut R R Renton, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 18th Regt of Bengal Infantry (m c) for six months; Surgn Lieut-Col T H Hendley, C I E, Residency Surgn, Eastern Rajputana States, (p a) for 120 days; Col E H E Kauntze, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India, Col J W O'Dowda, I S C, Dist Supt of Police, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to reside out of India; Sub-Condr G Liddy, Commissariat-Transport Dept, is granted leave to proceed out of India for one year on medical certificate; Lieut S Smith, Assist Comsy, Ordnance Dept, is granted leave in India (m c), for nine months.

Pensions.—Condr E Barrett, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, it transferred to the pension establishmet.

Promotions.—The name of Major-General E L Hankin, SC, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls of the Indian Army, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, of Lieut-Genl H Melvill, Bengal Cavy.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Col—Major James Butler

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Capt A Campbell, D S O R I M, Depy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension in that appointment up to the 6th Sept, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made in the Marine Survey of India :—

To be Assist Surveyor, 1st class.—Mr. W G Beaucham, 1st grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, Assist Surveyor 3rd class, and offg Assist Surveyor, 2nd class, vice Lieut G S Gunn, R N.

To be Assist Surveyors, 2nd class.—Mr W B Huddleston, 2nd grade officer Royal Indian Marine, and Assist Surveyor, 3rd class vice Capt W H W Searle, Royal Indian Marine.

Mr F Dobson, 2nd grade officer, Royal Indian Marine and Assist Surveyor, 4th class, vice Mr W G Beauchamp.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.—Mr C G Sinclair, 1st grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, and Assist Surveyor, 4th class, vice Mr W B Huddleston.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Mr R W W Gordon, 1st grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p a), for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Muntz, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

The services of the Hon L M St Clair, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers :—Mr. H. Bell, R. E., Chief Engr, 2nd class, to be Chief Engr, 1st class permanent, Lieut Col. F. Firebrace, R. E., Chief. Engr 3rd class, to be Chief Engr 2nd class, permanent. Mr. F. B. Walker, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, permanent; Col. T. F. Dowden, R.E., Suptdg Engr, 1st class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary. Lieut.-Col T. Gracey, R.E., Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub. pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, permanent. Lieut. Col. F. V. Corbet, R. E., Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub. pro tem. Mr. T. Higham, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary. Lieut.-Col W. H. Coaker, R.E., Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub. pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, permanent. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Miller, R. E., Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary. Mr. H. L Monk, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class temporary rank, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class permanent.; and Mr. F. W. Allum, Assist Engr 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

Telegraph.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. D. B. Cromartie Assist Supt, class V. 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 22nd February 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut A W Pennington, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Coape-Ludlow, resigned.

18th Bengal Lancers.—Major G L R Richardson, 2nd in Command, to be Comdt, vice Broome, retired.

Capt G A Money, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd in Command, vice Richardson.

Capt J E Nixon, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Money, and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff.

Capt I Eardley-Wilmot, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Nixon, and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff.

Capt C P W Pirie, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Eardley Wilmot.

Capt K Chesney, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Pirie.

Lieut A C S Clarke, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Shore.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—2nd Lieut A G Crocker, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 14th Madras Infantry, to be Offg Squadron Officer, on probation.

14th Sikhs.—Lieut H L Richardson, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master.

28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut H A M Tighe, S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut J H B Beresford, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Codrington, vacated on promotion to Captain.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Capt C B Brownlow, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Daniell, appointed to the Corps of Guides.

Lieut J W Ross, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Brownlow.

Capt C H L Hopkins, 2nd Battn, Scottish Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, Dalhousie, vice Major Watson on leave.

Lieut T E Marshall, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Mandalay for duty with No 7 Mountain Battery.

Military Works Dept.—On arrival in India Lieut A G Bremner, R Ens, is posted to the Madras Command, and is directed to proceed to Rangoon.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut C J Blunt, No 8 Mountain Battery, for six months on medical certificate.

5th Lancers.—Col A B Harvey, for six months, on private affairs.

5th Lancers.—2nd Lieut C H Haworth for six months on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut W J T Glasgow for six months on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut C P A Hull for twelve months on private affairs.

Lieut W Hayes Sadler for twelve months on private affairs.

1st Battn Hampshire Regt.—Capt F H G Playfair, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn, Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut W Gloster, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgn-Capt E Eckersley, M B, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—

1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major the Hon'ble K Turner, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut E Eardley Wilmot, Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry, in India, on medical certificate.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 19th February 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

13th Bengal Infantry—Lieut C G E Ewart, R W Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifle.—Lieut C. R M Hutchinson, W Y Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probatoin.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major F S W Raikes, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Jullundur to join the 3rd Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

The following transfers are ordered :—Col W I Bax, Assist Adjt-Genl, from the Sirhind to the Allahabad District; Col H F Grant, C B, Assist Adjt-Genl, from the Allahabad to the Sirhind District; and Col R M Jennings, Comdt, 6th Bengal Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl, Allahabad Dist vice Bax, on leave, with effect from the 26th Feby 1892.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction at the centres noted :—

Kasauli *—Capts F A Hayden, West Riding Regt, Adjt, 2nd (Punjab) Vol Rifle Corps; H Comins, 1st Bengal Infantry; P B Vaughan, 35th Sikhs; D G L Shaw, 1st Punjab Cav; G Murray, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut A H Barclay, 18th Hussars; A R Gilbert, 2nd Battn, Royal Sussex Regt; A C D Baillie, 2nd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders; A F Magee, 1st Battn, Leinster Regt; J K Tod, 7th Bengal Cavy; W N Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Ranikhet *—Capt. G P Douglas, 2nd Dragoon Guards; H B Mainwaring, 2nd Battn, Lincolnshire Regt; H M Briscoe, 42nd Gurkha Rifles; Lieut. A Canning, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers; T R H C Johnstone, 1st Battn, Hampshire Regt; F R Wood 1st Battn, R I Fusiliers; R C Boyle, 2nd Battn, R M Fusiliers; C I Wimberley, 8th Bengal Cavy; C W Somerset 12th Kilat-i-Ghilzai Regiment W L Davidson, 17th Bengal Infy; E S Cooper, 31st Punjab Infy.

* Officers detailed for the Ranikhet class must calculate for a three days' journey from Kathgodam to Ranikhet to allow for difficulty in obtaining transport and coolies at the latter station.

Chakrata *—Capts A B Maxwell, Manchester Regt, Adjt, 2nd Administrative Battn, N-W Provinces Vols; A D C Pond, 5th Ben L I; and D J O Taylor, 6th Punjab Infy; Surg-Capt B L Mills, MD, FRCS, Med Staff; Lieuts T M Young, 16th Lancers; E Northey and L C Maclachlan, 1st Battn, K's Rl Rifle Corps; B W J Alexander and S Mills, 3rd Battn, Rifle Brig; C E Hodgson, 1st Ben Cav; and C Hamilton, 2nd Ben L I.

* The authorised route to Chakrata from Saharanpur is by dak garhi to Rajpur and thence by pony to Mussoorie, nine miles and thence three marches across hills to Chakrata, officers can go by ekka from Saharanpur, 50 miles in two days, to Kalsi, and thence, also by ekka or riding, up a good cart road, 30 miles to Chakrata. Time by former at least four days and by latter at least three days.

Dalhousie *—Capts D A Macfarlane, 2nd Battn, K's Own Scottish Borderers; D J T O'Brien, 15th Sikhs; P M Carnegy, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles; and C E Belli-Bivar, 7th Bo Lancers; Lieuts H A Lafone, 3rd Drag Guards; H Delme-Radcliffe, 1st Battn, Rl Welsh Fus; L C H Stainforth, 38th Dogras; R W Falcon, 4th Sikh Infy; A A J Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infy; J M Stewart, 1st Battn, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles; and A A M M Faulknor, 2nd Bo Infy.

* Officers detailed for the Dalhousie class must order their daks in advance.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examinations noted against their names :—Lieut J L Kaye, 1st Central India Horse, Higher Standard in Persian; and Lieut T R Phillips, R A, Lower Standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani :—Maj W C James, 16th Lancers; Lieut E H W H Stafford, R E; Lieuts G B Hingston, R E; A Canning, 2nd Bat South Wales Borderers; E M J Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavy; F G C Humfrey, 12th Bengal Cavy; W A Hill, 11th Bengal Infy; H M Halliday, 18th Bengal Infy; J L C Stevens, 29th Punjab Infy; and D O Morris, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent; 2nd-Lieuts C M Dobell, 2nd Battn, Rl Welsh Fus; W E G Lillingston, 6th Bengal Infy; C H Buck, 24th Punjab Infantry; Surg J W Wolfe, I M S; Private T Wavell, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Vol H Stewart, Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps; Lieut C W. Tribe, 38th Dogras.

His Royal Highness has been pleased to sanction an exchange of Battalions between the officers named below:—Durham L I—Capts R Norton, the 1st Battn; H DeB DeLisle, D S O, to 2nd Battn.

2 Capt Norton will proceed to England to join the 1st Battn travelling under Army Regulations.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieuts J D Sherer, and D F Tullock, R A; W A Eaton, East Kent Regt; W P Haydon, and S H E Nicholas, East Surrey Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

2nd Battn, South Wales Borderers—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R A P Clements, D S O, for twelve months, on on private affairs.

West Yorkshire Regt—Major J W Thurston, for six months on medical certificate.

2nd Battn, Royal Irish Regt—Major A W Simpson, on private affairs, pending promotion to a half pay Lieut Colonelcy.

3rd Battn Rifle Brigade.—Lieut F E S Adair, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut D Warren, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut F W Lethbridge, in India, for six months, on private affairs under the Leave Rule for Staff Corps in extension of the leave out of India.

Second Grade Senior Apothecary T Davis is granted leave of absence in India for 182 days, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

Calcutta Gazette.

Mr F B Taylor, Dist and Sessions Judge, Purnea, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the dist of Bhagalpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district.

Mr A F Steinberg, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Rangpur, is appointed to act temporarily as Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi.

Mr Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 6 months on medical certificate.

Mr R H Anderson, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for 8 months.

Mr C P Caspersz, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sessions Judge of that district.

Mr L Hare, Magte and Collr, Dacca, is allowed furlough for 7 months under article 349 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Offg Magte and Collr, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Dacca, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr L Hare, or until further orders.

Mr E F Growse, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Faridpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr G J B T Dalton, or until further orders.

Mr C A Wilkins, Dist and Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, on leave, is appointed to act as Additional Dist and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, during the absence on deputation of Mr R F Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr F W Badcock, Dist and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. C A Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr J Kelleher, Dist and Sessions Judge, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the absence on deputation of Mr F W Badcock.

Mr W W Daly, C I E, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months on medical certificate.

Mr L L Parrot, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for 4 months.

The following promotions are made in the Opium Dept.

Mr G C R Nicholson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, sub pro tem, now on deputation as Asst Supdt, Patna Factory, is confirmed in that grade, but will continue to be employed as Asst Supdt, Patna Factory.

Mr A D Kennedy, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, sub pro tem vice Mr T E D Innes, on deputation, to be Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent 1st grade, sub pro tem vice Mr G C R Nicholson seconded.

Mr W E Young, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, to be Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, sub pro tem, vice Mr T E D Innes, on deputation.

Mr C Lincoln, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr H H D'Oyly, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem vice Mr T D D Innes on deputation, to be sub pro tem in that grade.

Mr A M Alone, Asst-Sub Depy Opium Agent 3rd grade, to be Asst Depy Opium Agent 2nd grade, sub pro tem vice Mr T D Innes on deputation.

Surg-Maj Kali Pada Gupta Civil Surg of Noakhali is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Backergunge.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr J S Mackintosh, Magte and Collr of Moradabad, furlough out of India for 12 months.

Mr E T Lloyd, Offg Magte and Collr of Agra, furlough out of India for 3 months.

Mr J Nugent, Magte and Collr of Etawah, furlough out of India for 18 months.

Mr H G Pearse, Dist and Sess Judge, Agra, furlough out of India for 7 months.

Mr H E Holme, Asst Commr, Lucknow, leave on medical certificate for 5 months, from date on which he avails himself of the same.

Mr R A Court Beadon to officiate as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, during the absence of privilege leave of Mr G R Holkins, and to be posted to Lucknow.

With effect from the date on which he may take charge the Revd R M Kirwan, to officiate temporarily as Civil Chaplain, Allahabad, during the absence on privilege leave of the Revd J F Scobell, M A.

Mr A W Trethewy, Jt Magte, Farukhabad, to officiate as Magte and Collr of Banda during the absence on furlough of Mr W Hoey.

Mr H D Griffin, Jt Magte Banda to officiate as Magte and Collr of Ballia from date on which he may take charge.

Mr W H Cobb City Magte Lucknow to officiate as Magte and Collr, Agra, during the absence on furlough of Mr E T Lloyd.

Mr E H Radice Jt Magte, Naini Tal, to officiate as City Magte Lucknow during the absence on deputation of Mr W H Cobb or until further orders.

Mr H B Jones Bateman Jt Magte in charge of the Kasia sub-div of the Ballia dist to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Gorakhpur, during the absence on furlough of Mr L G Evans or until further orders.

Mr P Harrison Assist Magte from Hamirpur to Agra. Mr H O W Roberts Asst Magte from Jhansi to Banda; Mr H J Bell Asst Magte from Shahjahanpur to Etah; Mr H Spencer Asst Magte Aligarh to Bareilly in the same capacity; Mr P U Allen Offg Jt Magte Allahabad on being relieved by Mr E Rogers to Jhansi in the same capacity; Mr E Rogers Jt Magte Bulandshahr to Allahabad in the same capacity; Mr R G Hardy Magte and Collr from Jhansi to Moradabad; Mr W G Jackson Magte and Collr from Fatehpur to Jhansi; Mr C Rustomji Magte and Collr from Ballia to Fatehpur; Mr G J Nicholls Dist and Sess Judge Benares to be Dist and Sess Judge Agra from date of taking over charge from Mr H G Pearse; and Mr R H Macleod Dist and Sess Judge Jaunpur to be Dist and Sess Judge Benares from date of taking over charge from Mr G J Nicholls.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr P H O'Brien, I C S Depy Commr, Nowgong, on being relieved by Mr F J Monahan, I C S, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Sylhet.

Mr W H Lee, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Sylhet, on being relieved by Mr P H O'Brien, is retransferred to Habiganj and placed in charge of that sub-division.

Mr F J Monahan, I C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 2nd grade, and to officiate as Depy Commr, Nowgong, from date on which he receives charge of that district from Mr. P H O'Brien.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The Rev H Naish, Offg Chaplain of Dagshai, is posted to Campbellpore as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Assist Commr, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Simla Dist.

On the termination of his duties as Second Chaplain of Umballa, the Rev C A Mason is transferred to Sabathu.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Assist Commr is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st Class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil Dist of Simla.

Mr A Broadway, Hon Magte, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the 1st Class within the limits of the Shorkot Tahsil in the Jhang Dist, and with the powers of a Munsiff.

3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Vol Rifle Corps—The Rev A R Macduff resigns his appointment as Honry Chaplain of the Corps.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MARCH 1892.

2, Wednesday—Annual meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.
Evening party to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, Warden Road.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
British Empire Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
4, Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
8, Tuesday—Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
10, Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
11 Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
12, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Saturday—Annual entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
Point to Point Race and close of Light Horse Camp.
21 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23, Wednesday—People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
23 Wednesday—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Meeting.
24, Thursday—Indian Guarantee Association's Meeting.
26, Saturday—Bombay Swimming Club, semi-annual entertainment.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th February, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·795
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·7
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	188

* From midnight to midnight.

CROP reports from various districts of Mysore, up to the 6th February, are neither very discouraging nor very encouraging. From French Rocks, the report is 2 to 4 anna crops; no distress; no great demand for labour yet. Kolar reports. No crops harvested; no improvement in general condition; relief works are in progress; digging wells, collecting Tangadi bark, and manufacturing jaggery also afford employment. From Shimoga, we learn, all crops harvested in Tirthahali, and paddy, ragi and sugar-cane in Nagar, from 1 to 12 annas in various parts of the district; general condition fair; people find labour.

LORD LANSDOWNE, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal* is certainly conferring much honor on the Tansa Water Works in going down to Bombay in the advancing hot weather to perform the ceremony of opening them. With Lord Harris on the spot it seems an excess of honor, for which it is difficult for an ordinary intellect to account. Had the ceremony been thrown in as an extra during a tour it would have been different, but to take a tour for the sake of a ceremony is a reversal of ordinary procedure. Bombay is acting up to the occasion by sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 from municipal funds, and here again it is difficult to detect a just proportion between the occasion and the expenditure. It is true the water works are great works, and they have swallowed up numberless lakhs of rupees, yet after all they are only an extension of former works, and if the city fathers are to be believed, a further extension will be required in another ten or fifteen years. In fact, it seems to be a feature of all water supplies that, however many gallons per head of the population they yield at the time, they are never final.

[illegible] journals in [illegible] fashion, [illegible] position of the stokers in the [illegible] vessels, when steaming at great [illegible] the tropics, was very properly resented in this country, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," because from what was known of the officers of those ships, it was confidently felt that no hardship or discomfort could have been wantonly inflicted. But apart from the question of want of consideration or needless cruelty on the part of the officers, it was pointed out at the time that in the new cruisers the labour of stoking in hot climates is not agreeable at any time, and may easily become unbearable if care is not exercised. We are glad to note, therefore, that the naval authorities have deemed the matter worthy of serious consideration, and have issued directions to the captains of ships, fitted with protective decks, to take precautions to prevent the stokeholds from becoming oppressively hot. Suggestions are also made as to methods of keeping speed without unduly raising the temperature, and reports are called for giving particulars and explanations of the circumstances, if they should occur, when any unusual number of men are overcome by the heat. That the attention of the officers in command of ships should be drawn to the necessity of avoiding high rates of speed in hot climates was doubtless desirable, but the Admiralty will do well also to bear their own recommendation in mind, for in the cases to which the Australian journals referred, there is no question that the discomforts, not to say sufferings, of the stokers were caused by what was perhaps, a too strict observance of their lordships' own instructions.

It is commonly reported that the commanders of torpedo-boats last year are much dissatisfied with the umpire's decisions; but this is no new thing. Both in the French and in the English service the attacking and defending forces have always contended over the facts of each case. The ship attacked has always declared that she sank the torpedo-boat before she was able to fire her torpedo; the torpedo-boat always claims to have made a hit long before she could have been sunk, if not long before she could have been fired at at all. There has yet been no way discovered of reconciling these opposite statements of fact, and, therefore, so far the evidence on both sides is bad, and does not enable us to determine the actual position of the question. No one need doubt that in a future war torpedo-boat attacks may be made by surprise on ships in harbour, and may in such cases succeed. The only point, which the extreme advocates of this kind of warfare seem to miss, is that it is the extent of the use, and not the use itself, which has to be proved. If the ships attacked could by any process be brought round to agree with the boats attacking as to the facts, such agreement would tend to promise a large use of the attack in future war. But the claim for a great use of the torpedo-boat in this way is now made to rest on the evidence of the experimental attackers only. It is clearly set out that the only real opinion on the attack of torpedo-boats by surprise at night and in harbour must come from the attacking side.

A weekly paper has been abusing the patronage Department of the Horse Guards soundly for having committed the heinous offence of having done a thing that it has neither done nor contemplated. Lieutenant F. V. S. Churchill, was recently promoted to a company in the Gloucestershire Regiment from the Royal Scots Fusiliers by the process of selection. Captain Churchill had been recommended for promotion as a reward for service in the Burmese expedition. He was most severely wounded in action at Thaitzinhan on June 1, 1887, and had to take temporary half-pay as the result of his injuries. The mention, he had received in despatches, was but poor solace for his sufferings and long spell of enforced inaction. As a lieutenant of over nine years' standing, he had also an additional claim. For having recognised the strong claims of a good and deserving Linesman, the Commander-in-Chief has been severely hauled over the coals for having perpetrated a gross job in having promoted a Guardsman! Papers which can display such gross ignorance might fairly be expected to exercise a little more regard to truth before endeavouring to take away the characters of honourable men.

The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" says that a departmental Committee is inquiring at the Admiralty into the circumstances under which information, which should be guarded with the strictest secrecy, is constantly being divulged. It has grown to be almost a custom for wine and other merchants to inform officers of appointments, they have received, some weeks before their names have been posted at the Admiralty, and to such an extent has this tapping of the appointments roster been carried that officers declare they have been pestered by as many as eight different offers to supply the necessary materials which go to make up an officer's kit, weeks before they themselves knew of their new commands. Recently, when two of her Majesty's vessels were commissioned at Sheerness, the officers received information of their appointment, and business offers from merchants, four weeks before the names were posted at the Admiralty.

It is announced, telegraphs the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that three non-commissioned officers in the Bavarian Regiment of Guards have been degraded and cashiered for ill-treating soldiers. The Saxon Minister of War says that there are annually 12,000 recruits in the Saxon army, 1,200 instructors are required for them. It is almost inevitable that among so many there should be a few hot-tempered, brutal fellows. In the German army, since corporal punishments have been abolished, the custom of inflicting "fancy" punishments, has largely increased. The non-commissioned officer is responsible to the officers for the smartness of his men, and if they are ill-drilled, stupid, or dirty he suffers for it. On the other hand, he gets blamed if he reports his men too often and fills the guard room with them. In this dilemma he inflicts punishments of his own devising, and officers wink at these, because they are often effective, and, generally speaking, they are not cruel.

The prominence given to a lecture by the German doctor, Dr. Billroth, on the wounded in war, has induced Mr. Archibald Forbes to write on the subject. Dr. Billroth estimates that of the casualties at Weissenburg and Worth, during the Franco-German war, 80 per cent. of all the wounded were caused by rifles, about 15 per cent. by the large guns, and not quite 5 per cent. by the lance and sword. Mr. Forbes, however, says that the statistics for the whole of the war on the German side prove that over 90 per cent. were due to rifle fire, about 9 per cent. to artillery, and about 1 per cent. to cold steel. The smallness of the mortality from the French artillery is explained by the fact that their artillery was notoriously badly served. Dr. Billroth believes that the future will see a still greater proportion of deaths resulting from rifle fire than from shell. Mr. Forbes points out that in doing so, no account has been taken of the probable use of highly destructive explosives in the shells of the future.

On the field of battle, war shows up many deficiencies, and the next will probably let us see what are our neighbour's imperfections. That ours have been exposed is due to the fact that we have, often been at war, and that there have been opportunities to find them out. Let us give a piece of friendly advice to those critics to whom "whatever is wrong." *Esprit de corps* is forstered by encouraging men, and endeavouring to make them think much of themselves and of their corps, not by belittling them at every turn, and showering on them disparagement; and let it be assumed that the principle of short service and a Reserve is now so generally recognised by every nation of Europe that it is only a Rip van Winkle, who would suggest a return to a system as obsolete as stage coaches and fine muskets. We cannot put back the clock, and the sooner that fact is realised by all of us the better for the Army, and, consequently, for the country.

The "Allgemeine Militar-Zeitung" gives particulars of the new German invention, the lance-rifle, which was tried recently at Potsdam. Its purpose, we are told, is to give to the horseman the power of shock, and, at the same time, of fire, with the same weapon. We must, of course, await further particulars of this remarkable arm, but that it is not without some substantial merit would appear from the fact that it has been experimented with at Liefeld, on the ground belonging to the cavalry of the Guard, between Potsdam and Templin, before the Emperor and the Minister of War. The Emperor examined every detail of the weapon, but, as we read, the officers in attendance withdrew to a distance, probably with the purpose of assuring to the inventor his secret and the property of his invention.

The "Western Morning News" says that a certain Herr Paul Riehm has invented a mist or fog ball with which to envelope your enemy in a deep mist, nay, even a thick fog, which shall not be surpassed, claims the inventor, even by a London particular. These fog balls are easily broken spheres, containing ammonia and acids, which, upon escaping, create a fog that envelopes all around it, until blown away by the wind. Battles, though, are not always fought on windless, calm days. But, says the inventor, with this fog around them, it will be impossible for the enemy to find the range, or to reply to the fire of the attack.

The War Office has decided to exchange the Lee-Mitford magazine rifles, now in the possession of the regular troops, for others of the same pattern but sighted for use with Cordite ammunition; and officers commanding have been directed to send in demands for the number of weapons required for their battalions. The issue of the rifles will then be made as soon as sufficient numbers are ready; and those at present in use will be forwarded to the Weedon Stores until March 31, and after that date to the Royal Small Arms Factory at Birmingham.

NOTICES.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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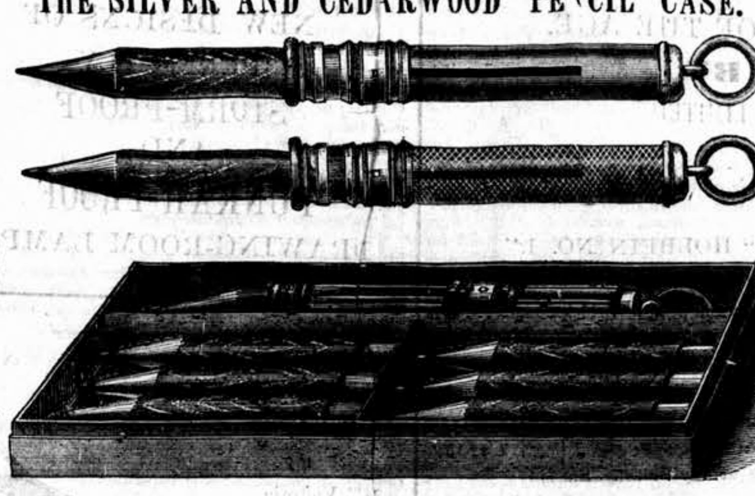

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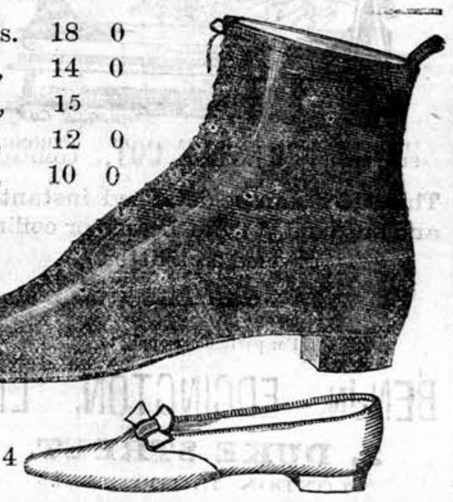

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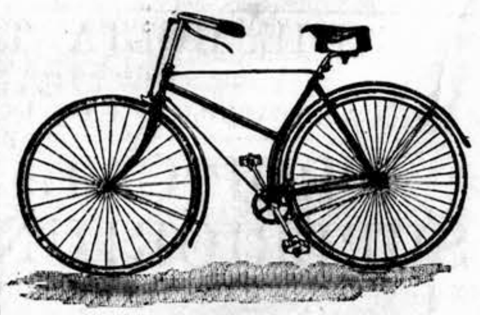

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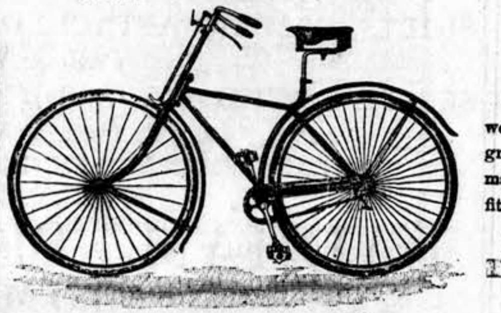

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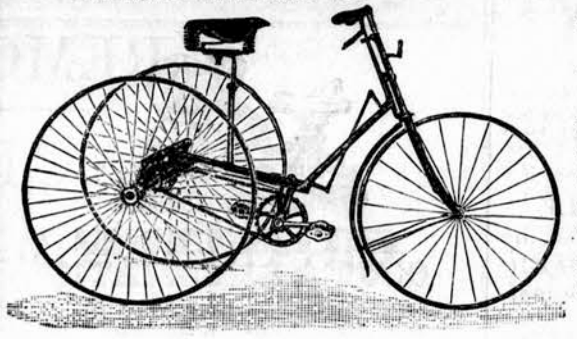

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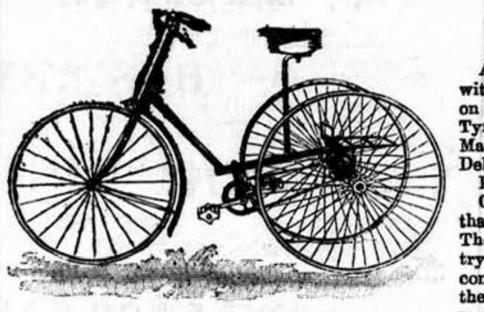

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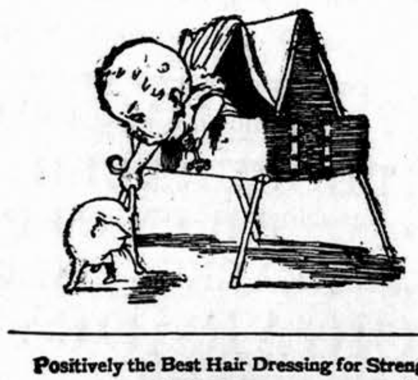

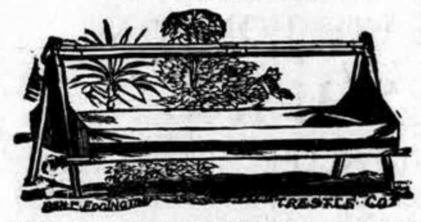

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This COT can be detached instantly, and suspended from beams or ceiling, or used as a litter.

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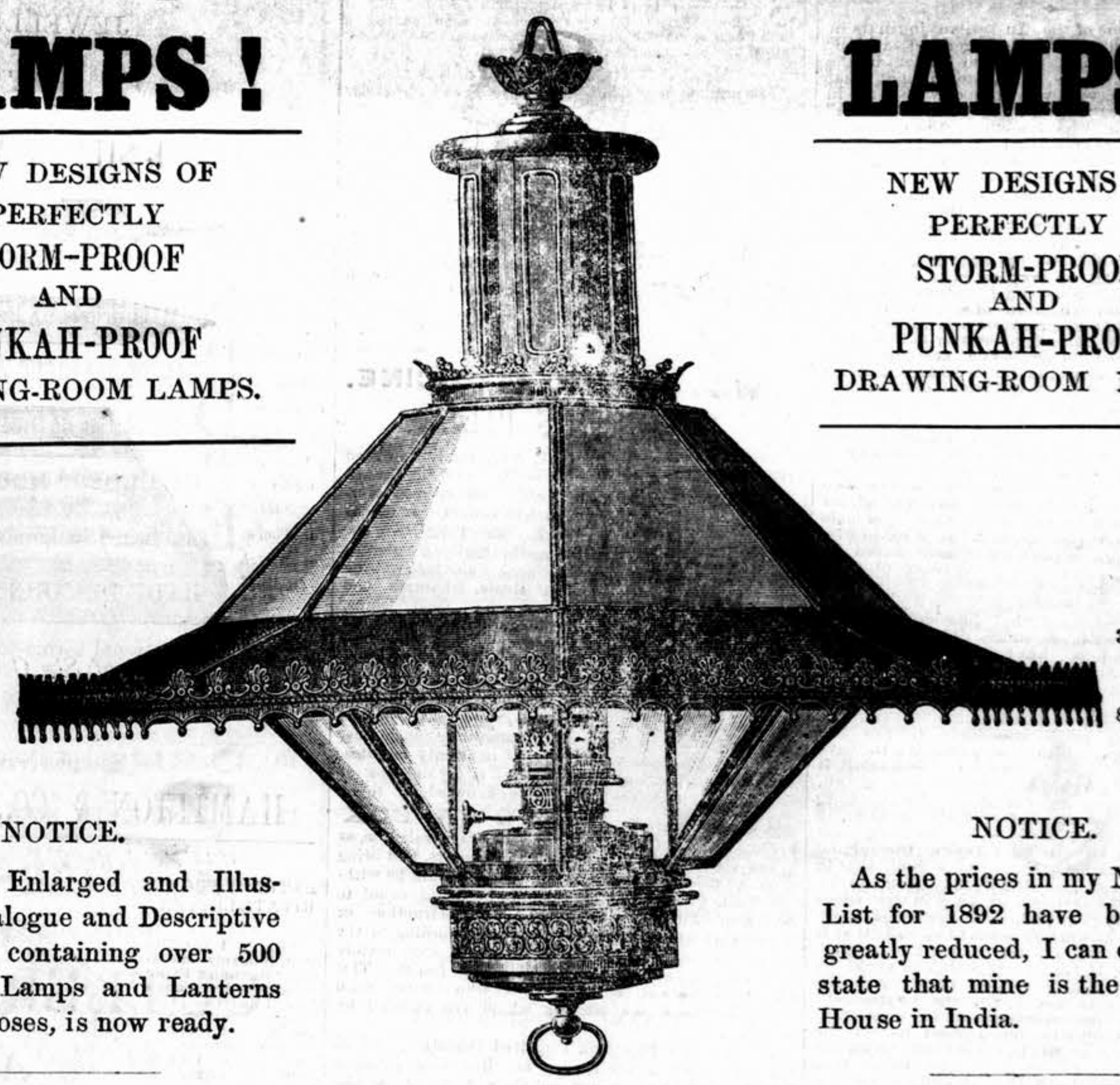

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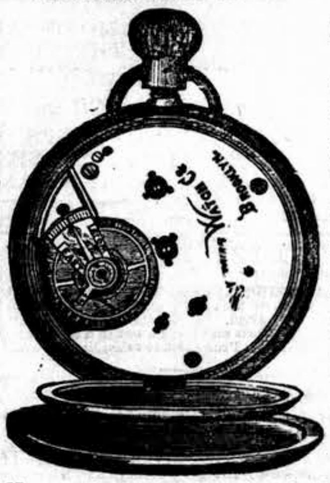

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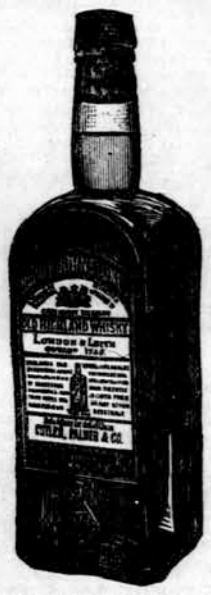

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